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Agricultural Matters.

THE COMING SHORTAGE OF BREAD-STUFFS.

From the annual address of Sir William Crookes, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

I must ask you to bear with me for ten minutes, for I am afraid what I now have to say will prove somewhat dull. I ought to propitiate you, for to tell the truth, I am bound to bore you with figures. Statistics are rarely attractive to a listening audience; but they are necessary evils, and those of this evening are unusually doleful. Nevertheless when we have proceeded a little way on our journey I hope you will see that the river of figures is not hopelessly dreary. The stream leads into an almost unexplored region, and to the right and left we see channels opening out, all worthy of exploration, and promising a rich reward to the statistic explorer who will trace them to their source,—a harvest, as Huxley expresses it, "immediately convertible into those things which the most sordidly practical of men will admit to have value, namely, money and life." My chief subject is of interest to the whole world—to every race—to every human being. It is of urgent importance to-day, and it is a life and death question for generations to come. I mean the question of food supply. Many of my statements you may think are of the alarmist order; certainly they are depressing, but they are founded on stubborn facts. They show that England and all civilized nations stand in deadly peril of not having enough to eat. As mouths multiply, food resources dwindle. Land is a limited quantity, and the land that will grow wheat is absolutely dependent on difficult and capricious natural phenomena. I am constrained to show that our wheat-producing soil is totally unequal to the strain put upon it. After wearying you with a survey of the universal dearth to be expected, I hope to point a way out of the colossal dilemma. It is the chemist who must come to the rescue of the threatened communities. It is through the laboratory that starvation may ultimately be turned into plenty.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SHORTAGE.

What are our home requirements in the way of wheat? The consumption of wheat per head of the population (unit consumption) is over six bushels per annum; and taking the population at 40,000,000, we require no less than 240,000,000 bushels of wheat, increasing annually by two million bushels to supply the increase of population. Of the total amount of wheat consumed in the United Kingdom we grow 25 and import 75 per cent.

So important is the question of wheat supply that it has attracted the attention of Parliament, and the question of national granaries has been mooted. It is certain that, in case of war with any of the great powers, wheat would be contraband, as if it were cannon or powder, liable to capture even under a neutral flag. We must therefore accept the situation and treat wheat as munitions of war and grow, accumulate, or store it as such. It has been shown that at the best, our stock of wheat and flour amounts only to 64,000,000 bushels—fourteen weeks' supply—while last April our stock was equal to only 10,000,000 bushels, the smallest ever recorded by "Beerbohm" for the period of the season. Similarly, the stocks held in Europe, the United States and Canada, called "the world's visible supply," amounted to only 54,000,000 bu. 'ls, or ten millions less than last year's sum total, and nearly 82,000,000 less than that of 1893 or 1894 at the corresponding period. To arrest this impending danger, it has been proposed that an amount of 64,000,000 bushels of wheat should be purchased by the state and stored in national granaries, not to be opened, except to remedy deterioration of grain, or in view of national disaster rendering starvation imminent. This 64,000,000 bushels would add another fourteen weeks' life to the population; assuming that the ordinary stock had not been drawn on, the wheat in the country would only then be enough to feed the population for twenty-eight weeks.

I do not venture to speak authoritatively on national granaries. The subject has been discussed in the daily press, and the recently published report from the Agricultural Committee on National Wheat Stores brings together all the arguments in favor of this important scheme, together with the difficulties to be faced if it be carried out with necessary completeness.

CAN BRITAIN GROW HER OWN BREAD?

More hopeful, although difficult and costly, would be the alternative of grow-

ing most if not all of our own wheat supply here at home in the British Isles. The average yield over the United Kingdom last year was 29.07 bushels per acre; the average for the last eleven years being 29.46. For twelve months we need 240,000,000 bushels of wheat, requiring about 8,125,000 acres of good wheat-growing land, or nearly 13,000 square miles, increasing at the rate of 100 square miles per annum, to render us self-supporting as to bread food. This area is about one-fourth the size of England.

A total area of land in the United Kingdom equal to a plot 110 miles square, of quality and climate sufficient to grow wheat to the extent of 29 bushels per acre, does not seem a hopeless demand. (The total area of the United Kingdom is 120,979 square miles; therefore the required land is about a tenth part of the total.) It is doubtful, however, if this amount of land could be kept under wheat, and the necessary expense of high farming faced, except under the imperious pressure of impending starvation, or the stimulus of a national subsidy or permanent high prices. Certainly these 13,000 square miles would not be available under ordinary economic conditions, for much, perhaps all the land now under barley and oats would not be suitable for wheat. In any case, owing to our cold, damp climate and capricious weather, the wheat crop is hazardous, and for the present our annual deficit of 180,000,000 bushels must be imported. A permanently higher price for wheat is, I fear, a calamity that ere long must be faced. At enhanced prices, land now under wheat will be better farmed, and therefore will yield better, thus giving increased production without increased area.

The burning question of to-day is, what can the United Kingdom do to be reasonably safe from starvation in presence of two successive failures of the world's wheat harvest, or against a hostile combination of European nations? We eagerly spend millions to protect our coasts and commerce, and millions more on ships, explosives, guns, and men; but we omit to take necessary precautions to supply ourselves with the very first and supremely important munition of war—food.

THE WORLD'S LOAF.

To take up the question of food supply in its scientific aspect, I must not confine myself exclusively to our own national requirements. The problem is not restricted to the British Isles—the bread-eaters of the whole world share the perilous prospect—and I do not think it out of place if on this occasion I ask you to take with me a wide general survey of the wheat supply of the whole world.

Wheat is the most sustaining food grain of the great Caucasian race, which includes the peoples of Europe, the United States, British America, the white inhabitants of South Africa, Australasia, parts of South America, and the white population of the European colonies. Of late years the individual consumption of wheat has almost universally increased. In Scandinavia it has risen 100 per cent. in twenty-five years; in Austro-Hungary, 80 per cent.; in France, 20 per cent.; while in Belgium it has increased 50 per cent. Only in Russia and Italy, and possibly Turkey, has the consumption of wheat per head declined.

THE WORLD'S EATERS.

In 1871 the bread-eaters of the world numbered 371,000,000. In 1881 the numbers rose to 416,000,000, in 1891 to 472,000,000, and at the present time the number 516,500,000. The augmentation of the world's bread-eating population in a geometrical ratio is evidenced by the fact that the yearly aggregates grow progressively larger. In the early seventies they rose 4,300,000 per annum, while in the eighties they increased by more than 6,000,000 per annum, necessitating annual additions to the bread supply nearly one-half greater than sufficed twenty-five years ago.

How much wheat will be required to supply all these hungry mouths with bread? At the present moment it is not possible to get accurate estimates of this year's wheat crops of the world, but an adequate idea may be gained from the realized crops of some countries and the promise of others. To supply 516,500,000 bread-eaters, if each bread-eating unit is to have his usual ration, will require a total of 2,324,000,000 bushels for seed and food. What are our prospects of obtaining this amount?

THIS YEAR'S SUPPLY.

According to the best authorities the total supplies from the 1897-98 harvest are 1,921,000,000 bushels. The requirement of the 516,500,000 bread-eaters for seed and food are 2,324,000,000 bushels;

there is thus a deficit of 403,000,000 bushels, which has not been urgently apparent, owing to a surplus of 300,000,000 bushels carried over from last harvest. Respecting the prospects of the harvest year just beginning, it must be borne in mind that there are no remainders to bring over from last harvest; we start with a deficit of 103,000,000 bushels and have 6,500,000 more mouths to feed. It follows, therefore, that one-sixth of the required bread will be lacking unless larger drafts than now seem possible can be made upon early produce from the next harvest.

The majority of the wheat crops between 1882 and 1896 were in excess of current needs, and thus considerable reserves of wheat were available for supplementing small deficits from the four deficient harvests. But bread-eaters have almost eaten up the reserves of wheat, and the 1897 harvest being under average, the conditions become serious. That scarcity and high prices have not prevailed in recent years is due to the fact that since 1889 we have had seven world crops of wheat and six of rye abundantly in excess of the average. These generous crops increased accumulations to such an extent as to obscure the fact that the harvests of 1895 and 1896 were each much below current requirements. Practically speaking, reserves are now exhausted, and bread-eaters must be fed from current harvests—accumulations under present conditions being almost impossible. This is obvious from the fact that a harvest equal to that of 1894 (the greatest crop on record, both in acre-yield and in the aggregate) would yield less than current needs.

A COLOSSAL PROBLEM.

It is clear we are confronted with a colossal problem that must tax the wits of the wisest. When the bread-eaters have exhausted all possible supplies from the 1897-98 harvest, there will be a deficit of 103,000,000 bushels of wheat, with no substitution possible unless Europeans can be induced to eat Indian corn or rye bread. Up to recent years the growth of wheat has kept pace with demands. As wheat-eaters increased, the acreage under wheat expanded. The world as become so familiarized with the order, sequence, demand and supply, so accustomed to look upon the plain wheat-growing countries as inexhaustible granaries that in a light-hearted way it is taken for granted that so many million additional acres can be added year after year to the wheat-growing area of the world. We forget that the wheat-growing area is of strictly limited extent, and that a few million acres regularly absorbed soon mount to a formidable number.

(To be continued.)

The Farmer Feeds All.

Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is credited with the following estimates of foods consumed by the people of the United States in one year:

The dairy produces an important part in our food supply. With the butter, cheese, milk and like products, the total value to the consumer is estimated to be not less than \$600,000,000 a year. To spread the bread, make the pies and concoct other appetizing dainties requires an annual supply of not less than 1,350,000,000 pounds of butter. Besides, we export about 25,000,000 pounds. Cheese is used to the extent of 230,000,000 pounds annually. Made into one gigantic cheese it would measure 450 feet in diameter and half as many feet in height. More striking still is the use of raw milk, which amounts to no less than 7,000,000,000 quarts annually. Yet this in only a half pint a day to each person. Of this supply Chicago takes 46,000,000 quarts, Greater Boston 98,000,000, Philadelphia 96,000,000, and Greater New York 634,000,000 quarts.

Then there are the eggs, of which 850,000,000 dozen are used during the year. Placed end to end they would gird the world twelve times at the equator. Yet this use is not excessive, since it allows less than three eggs a week to each person.

Probably no people in the world eat as much meat as the Americans. The Secretary of Agriculture places the annual meat bill at not less than \$900,000,000. Figures can be only approximate, yet a fair estimate would place the beef consumed at 5,000,000,000 pounds, pork at 4,000,000,000 and mutton as 800,000,000 pounds. With the poultry and game the total meat eaten annually cannot be less than 10,000,000,000 pounds, which is nearly two pounds a day for each family of five persons.

At the same time the export of this product is enormous. Of beef 488,000,000 pounds went out last year, seven-eighths of which was consumed in Great Britain.

Faith in Hood's

The Great Cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla Are Indeed Marvelous.

"My husband suffered with stomach trouble so bad at times he could not work. He has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is helping him wonderfully. He also had a scrofulous humor but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured this and he has had no trouble with it since. My little boy, too, has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has given him a good appetite. We have great faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. J. H. EDWARDS, 50 Edinburg St., Rochester, New York. Be sure to get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Exports of pork products reached no less than 1,302,000,000 pounds. Germany took 15 per cent. and Great Britain 56 per cent. To the meat supply must be added the products of the rivers, lakes and oceans, aggregating probably some 800,000,000 pounds of various kinds of fish. The canned salmon alone is placed at 80,000,000 pounds.

All told, the consumption of solid food by this one nation during the year amounts in its raw state to some 90,000,000,000 pounds, or a little more than three pounds a day for each person. This means that the people eat their own weight of food about once each month. The total cost must be placed at not less than \$3,500,000,000 a year, to which must be added another \$1,000,000,000 for drinks, making the total for food and drink more than could be purchased by the entire gold supply of the world. Of this expenditure, roughly, \$1,000,000,000 goes for meat and fish, \$700,000,000 for eggs and dairy products, \$500,000,000 for wheat and other grains, an equal amount for fruits and sugar, and \$300,000,000 for vegetables.

The 90,000,000,000 pounds of food consumed is about 1,200 pounds a year for each person.

The editor has no railroads, but has learned that, to use the words of another, "No community can thrive without railroad facilities, and the greater these facilities, the better the opportunities for thrift. Every community may be benefited by cultivating the acquaintance of the railroad people, and getting them interested in the local progress. This is not a difficult matter, for the railroad men know that whatever goes to build up the country on their lines helps their company also, and in nearly every instance are ready and willing to do their share to co-operate with the people. They should be known personally by the business men of the different towns, for a personal acquaintance has much to do with fostering good feeling. The ambition of the towns in the way of public improvements should be made known to them, and in nine cases out of ten the railroads will aid and encourage the people."

Any guarantee

you want—even this we will do:

We will pay \$100 reward for any case of colic, horse ail, curbs, splints, knotted cords, or similar trouble, that



Tuttle's Elixir

will not cure. It is the veterinary wonder of the age, and every stable should have a bottle always on hand. Locates lameness when applied by remaining moist on the part affected.

WAITS RIVER, VT.

DR. S. A. TUTTLE.
Dear Sir:—I have used your Elixir on one of the worst spavins that I ever saw on a horse, and it entirely cured the lameness. I also used it for rheumatism in my family, with just as good a result, and will cheerfully recommend it to any one in want of a liniment.

O. B. GOVE.
Tuttle's Family Elixir cures Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Pains, etc. Samples of either Elixir free for three 2-cent stamps for postage. Fifty cents buys either Elixir of any druggist, or it will be sent direct on receipt of price. Particulars free.

DR. S. A. TUTTLE, Sole Proprietor, 27 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

When writing advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.

OCTOBER 18—Robt. I. Young and U. S. Byrne, Poland-Chinas, St. Joseph, Mo.
OCTOBER 19—Tom C. Ponting, Herefords and Horses, Moweaqua, Ill.
OCTOBER 24—E. E. Axline, Poland-Chinas, Oak Grove, Mo.
OCTOBER 25—K. B. Armour, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.
OCTOBER 27—C. P. Shelton, Poland-Chinas, Paola, Kas.
OCTOBER 31 AND NOVEMBER 1, 2, 3—C. H. Whitman, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.
NOVEMBER 3—John Bollin, Poland-Chinas, Kickapoo, Kas.
NOVEMBER 3—Guss Aaron, Poland-Chinas, Leavenworth, Kas.
NOVEMBER 15—Gudgell & Simpson and Jas. A. Funkhouser, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.
NOVEMBER 17—W. T. Clay and H. C. Duncan, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.
NOVEMBER 22—George Bothwell, Short-horns, Nettleton, Mo.; sale at Kansas City, Mo.
NOVEMBER 23—W. P. Harned, Short-horns, Bunce ton, Mo.
DECEMBER 8—Miles Bros., Poland-Chinas, Peabody, Kas.

MOVEMENT OF CATTLE AND SHEEP ON WESTERN RANGES.

Scattered reports received by the National Live Stock Association from various sections of the range country and the different markets indicate that the rather confused conditions that existed up to a few weeks ago are rapidly becoming clearer, and it is now possible to speak with some degree of certainty as to the fall movement. The movement of both cattle and sheep has been late this season, due principally to dry weather and unfavorable conditions on the ranges. The copious rains of the early season in nearly all sections were followed by a long period of dry weather. In the far West the drought injured the feed in some sections, while in others the grass had advanced to a point where the sun and dry weather only made it better. Scarcity of water for the cattle was another drawback, but as far as can be learned the actual losses from this cause were but trifling and confined to a few isolated sections. In the mountain ranges the cattle have found good feed in the high pastures where timber is plentiful, but some sections report a scarcity of hay and will market their cattle when finished rather than carry them through the winter.

The greatly discussed shortage of range cattle has manifested itself beyond doubt, principally in the Northern and Western sections, where shipments will show a falling off from last year's record of from 10 to 15 per cent. The heaviest decrease is in aged cattle, 3 years old and over, of which class there is an actual famine in some sections. Young cattle are also not as plentiful in the range sections as last year, but the territory covered by Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota report a large increase, hardly enough, however, to make up for the decrease in the West and North.

The percentage of range cattle that will go for feeders this year is considerably less than usual, owing to the good feed that has prevailed on the range and the strong demand for beef cattle. Most of the markets report a good percentage of arrivals fit for beef, and for the first time in some months the range steer is worth more for beef than as a feeder to be finished on corn. The demand for feeders in the West, including the territory west of the Missouri river, has been far less than last year up to the present time; but in the territory east of the river the demand is larger than it has been before in years. This is believed to be due largely to the conditions surrounding the corn crop. Owing to the drought and hot winds at a critical time, the crop west of the Missouri river as a whole is below the average, while east of the river a fairly good crop is assured. Feeders of Kansas and Nebraska have been waiting and holding back, demanding lower prices on feeders. Within the last two weeks there has been developed more of a demand, but it is largely filled at home, these two States having been well filled with young cattle and breeding cattle last year.

The movement of cattle from Montana, Wyoming and Colorado promises to be the heaviest in October. Shipments from Idaho will be light, but the cattle are in good condition. The drought in California and the early shipment of the herds to more favored localities has left the western coast with a scant supply of cattle for home consumption, and while the movement of stock cattle from Oregon and Nevada has been fairly active, the demand from the coast is strong enough to hold many of the cattle on that side of the mountains.

In Arizona conditions have averaged rather better than usual and the cattle to be moved this fall will mostly go west to the coast, the movement east being lighter than usual for the year. New

Mexico will have fewer cattle to send out than last year and the movement will be late owing to the good condition of the ranges and the consequent improvement in the cattle.

Texas will have fewer cattle to move than last fall, but conditions are most favorable. The crop of corn and cotton seed has been unusually large and efforts are being made to have a larger number of the cattle fed at home. The bulk of the feeders to be moved north will be of younger cattle than last year, but with present prices cattlemen are well satisfied with results though the movement up to date has been slow owing to the high prices asked.

The cattle coming from the Indian Territory and Oklahoma are in good condition and the movement will be nearly if not quite as large as last season.

The crop of rough feed has been large in nearly all sections of the country and indications are favorable for the rough feeding of an unusually large number of cattle during the winter. While it is generally conceded that the number of cattle going into the dry lots for winter feeding will be lighter this season than last, this is considered a favorable sign for the maintenance of the present satisfactory prices for fat cattle. Packers report the beef demand for home and foreign consumption most satisfactory and the demand for good cattle well finished is unusually strong. It is expected that while the number of cattle on dry feed for the winter will be less than last year, the quality will average better, another factor towards maintaining the good prices.

Tuberculosis in Animals.

DR. JAMES LAW.

Tuberculosis is rare in cold-blooded animals, but Sibley has seen it in reptiles in a state of confinement.

In birds it is common and destructive, but not readily transferred from bird to mammal. The bacillus of the bird is usually a modified form, which prefers a special avian habitation.

Wild mammals in confinement suffer excessively. In menageries apes die almost exclusively from tuberculosis, while kangaroos, deer, elk, gazelle, antelope and lions are common victims. The rats, mice and other vermin about our houses and barns also contract the disease and all must be recognized as possible bearers.

Cattle suffer more than any other domesticated animal, and tuberculous cattle are especially to be dreaded, seeing that they furnish so much food for consumption by man. The Danish herds, which were said to be sound until after the importation of Schleswig and Short-horn cattle in 1840 and 1850, are now generally infected, 17 per cent. of the cattle slaughtered showing tuberculosis, while over 60 per cent. of the dairy herds showed the disease under the tuberculin test. Statistics from German abattoirs give, for cows 6.9 per cent. tuberculosis, for oxen 3.6 per cent., for bulls 2.6 per cent., and for yearlings and calves 1 per cent. In Berlin abattoirs 15 per cent. proved tuberculous. By the tuberculin test of New York State herds (2,417 head) in 1894, 16.75 per cent. proved tuberculous. This is undoubtedly too high an estimate for the entire cattle of the State, as the herds were examined because the owners suspected them and requested examination by the tuberculosis commission. Yet it cannot be said that this represents the extreme of infection, as I have found one herd of sixty and another of 200 in country districts of this State tuberculous without exception. These represented cases in which no precaution had been taken to prevent contagion.

Swine are also very subject to tuberculosis, especially through the consumption of the uncooked offal of slaughter houses and of the milk of tuberculous cattle.

Rats and mice readily contract the disease from feeding in the mangers of tuberculous cattle and swine, and in their turn carry the disease from manger to manger and from barn to barn.

Rabbits, guinea pigs and goats when left at large do not readily contract the disease, but are very susceptible to the infection when it is conveyed to them experimentally.

Horses, asses, dogs, cats and sheep do not readily contract the disease under ordinary circumstances, but this cannot be attributed mainly to insusceptibility, since one and all take it easily when inoculated. The habitual immunity is therefore largely due to the absence of opportunity for infection, and in some degree also to the out-door life and the well-developed state of the muscular system and blood. For the house dog and cat infection has often come from eating

scraps from the plate of tuberculous people, and in some instances from licking up the expectoration. At Alfort only forty dogs were found tuberculous in 9,000 post mortem examinations.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTAGIOUS.

That this disease was contagious was recognized by many of the medical lights of the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries. Morgagni, Laennec, Cullen, Wickman, Valsalvi and Sarconi, and for animals, Ruhling, Krunitz, Fromage, Huzard and others leave evidence corroborating this belief. The civil and ecclesiastical laws joined in forbidding the use of the meat from tuberculous animals, and in prescribing the destruction or disinfection of articles that might have become infected from tuberculous persons.

This was placed on a solid basis by the many successful experimental inoculations of the disease by Villemin in 1865 and by his numerous followers, who conveyed the disease by feeding tuberculous matter, and by causing the animals to inhale tuberculous liquid in the form of spray. Finally, Robert Koch, of Berlin, completed the demonstration, placing the keystone in the great arch of evidence, by the discovery of the tubercle bacillus, which he invariably found in the diseased tissues and in no others, and which he cultivated in pure culture in glycerine bouillon, and inoculated successfully upon a large number of animals.

Since that time (1882) his position has been corroborated by all competent observers, and there is no truth in medicine more thoroughly established to-day than the essential connection between tuberculosis and the tubercle bacillus. This bacillus has been so often conveyed with destructive effect from man to the smaller mammals, and even to cattle, that the essential identity of human and bovine tuberculosis must be accepted. This statement requires the qualification that the bacillus, like other pathogenic germs, adapts itself to the conditions of the medium on which it grows, and therefore, in the first place to the particular genus of animals in which it has been living for some time, and is therefore often less ready to grow in one of another kind than in one of the same genus. The most extreme example of this is found in the bacillus of the bird which can only with difficulty be made to grow in the system of the mammal.

But even in the mammal the virulence of the bacillus for other mammals of a different genus or species may be very varied.

Theobald Smith obtained, from a pet bear that had been owned by a tuberculous master, bacilli which seemed to have no ill effect when inoculated on cattle, and had a somewhat reduced virulence for guinea pigs. Kruse found bacilli from human sputum, and others from the lungs of cattle, which produced only local tuberculosis in guinea pigs.

Clinical observations show that the same is true as between different individuals of the same genus and species, and hence we find instances of tuberculosis in given herds, which continue for a number of years with few cases showing generalized and fatal results; and other instances of herds in which the disease makes rapid progress, soon affecting all or nearly all of the animals, and proving fatal to a number in rapid succession.

This modification of the germ by its surroundings is again well shown in the common experience that it is usually difficult to start (on artificial media in flasks) the growth of tubercle bacilli taken direct from the animal, but when once started and accustomed to grow on such new materials, it may be started again in fresh culture with great certainty.

In stating, therefore, that the one and only cause of tuberculosis is the tubercle bacillus, it is not to be understood that it is affirmed that that bacillus is at all times, under all circumstances and to all animals, equally virulent and destructive. If the conditions are favorable it will prove very deadly, while, if unfavorable, it may linger for a time without producing much obvious effect on the general health. Its presence, however, in any herd is a constant menace to all members of the herd, to the attendants, to the consumers of the meat and dairy products of the herd, and to other herds into which the members of this herd may be sent. It is also worthy of note, that the power of adaptation of the germ to its surroundings, introduces this further element of danger, that, as it becomes adapted to its life in a given animal or in the different members of a closely-bred herd, in the natural course of events it must become better and better adapted to survival in that particular animal and breed, and hence increasingly dangerous to all of its members. This is one reason why tuberculosis is so liable to

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become intensified in special herds of thoroughbred stock, and why common cattle with a varied ancestry will sometimes seem to offer a longer resistance to the affection. It may also explain the fact that with ample exposure the disease does not always pass from men to cattle and from cattle to man.

Yet it would be folly to argue from such data that the disease, when present in an occult form in a herd, may be safely ignored, and that the products of such herd may be safely consumed by man. The very adaptability of the tubercle bacillus sufficiently contradicts this conclusion. The mere continuous presence of the bacillus in a given system, human or brute, is the means of securing a better and still better adaptation to that form of life, and a greater and still greater measure of potency, so that when the health of the host or exposed animal is in any way reduced, it may at once become deadly and far-reaching in its evil effects.

Early Lambs.

There are almost always a few ewes in a flock that it is desirable to turn off each season that their places may be filled with other or younger sheep. I have made a practice for several years of separating them from the flock as soon as the lambs are weaned, say from the first to the middle of August, and as soon as they are past danger from caked udders, placing them upon the best pastures I have and also giving them a feed of grain once a day, that they may at once begin to thrive, as they are then more apt to accept attention of ram, which I place with them about the 10th of September.

I continue to give them the best feed and care up to the time of dropping their lambs, which will be the latter part of February. In fact, they are fat enough for mutton at time of lambing, in which condition I endeavor to keep them as near as possible by high feeding while suckling their lambs. These I aim to sell at from ten to twelve weeks old, or from the middle to the last of April. Then in from two to three weeks' time after lambs are sold I have the ewes in shape for market.

There are many advantages in breeding early lambs. They are dropped at a time when the farmer is not crowded with other work and when he can give them the care needed. If it is desired to retain some of the best, they are old enough when pastures start to take right hold and help themselves and grow to make larger sheep.

They may also be weaned earlier, thus relieving the ewes of the constant strain that suckling a large lamb makes upon her while on dry pastures. The danger from loss from cold at this time of lambing is really no greater, with comparatively warm quarters and proper care, than with the later lambing time when the average farmer has many other cares to attend to and is more apt to neglect the flock. In fact, I am so well pleased with the February lamb that I shall breed my entire flock of forty ewes for early lambs, keeping a few of the best ewe lambs and selling the rest with such ewes as I wish to draw from the flock.—F. A. Graham.

Among the Ozarks,

The Land of Big Red Apples, is an attractive and interesting book, with views of south Missouri scenery. It pertains to fruit raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and is of interest to fruit growers and to every farmer and home-seeker looking for a farm and a home. Mailed free. Address J. E. Lockwood, Kansas City, Mo.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

THE PONTING STOCK SALE.

The Kansas Farmer representative paid a visit lately at the old Ponting homestead, that lies adjoining the sprightly little town, Moweaqua, Ill., situated on the Illinois Central railroad, sixteen miles south of Decatur and the same distance north of Pana. The Herefords, as the reader will see if he looks through the sale catalogue, are as strongly bred as is any herd in this country, and individually true-typed beef animals. They are grown out on the grass with a little ration of grain and kept in that best growing condition that best insures sure future usefulness.

The horses are far above the average that are usually offered from the farm at public sale. There are eight matched teams possessing enough quality, style and action, when cared for by the professional groomsmen, to suit any gentleman or lady, however well fixed financially they may be. All the Hackney offerings strongly show their breed peculiarities; on the other hand, the drafters are representatives of what a first-class English Shire may do when bred to good average American mares. That the horse business has already reached its sure return of better prices need not be commented on at this time for the reason that it's now here. The cattle will be sold Wednesday, October 19, and the horses on Thursday, the 20th.

THE ADAIR RANCH HEREFORDS.

All breeders and feeders familiar with the prices realized at the four market centers of this country, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha, need not be told of the merits or the preferences shown by both the exporter and American butcher for prime Hereford beef animals. A lot of either pure-breds or high-grades usually tops the market whenever offered at any of the aforementioned stock yards. If the reader be interested in the Hereford kind he will, if he comes to Kansas City stock yards on sale day, Thursday, October 27, 1898, find a specially selected lot of 400 unregistered Herefords from the noted Adair Hereford herd, that was established in 1883

in the herd, whether American- or English-bred.

RIDGEWOOD HEREFORD SALE

To be held at Kansas City, Mo., October 31 and November 1, 2 and 3, 1898.

If the reader be interested in the Hereford breed of cattle and desirous of securing some of the best, both as to individuality and breeding, he should address Mr. R. W. Bromell, Ruble, Leavenworth county, Kansas, and secure a free copy of the sale catalogue, that gives full particulars concerning the coming public sale that will be held at Kansas City stock yards sale barn, where 125 head, consisting of bulls, cows with calves at foot and bred helpers, will be offered, that belong to the best of white-face families. This herd was founded in 1882 by the best then known to the Hereford breed and since recruited with the foremost of Hereford breeding. To assure himself that this is true, the interested reader is very respectfully invited to look over the tabulated pedigrees found in the catalogue. These cattle have always been handled with that care that is sure to give the best possible results, and in confirmation of this the prospective buyer is cordially invited to inspect the offerings and pass judgment on their respective merits regardless of anything that may be said by their owners. Being bred right and subsequently handled with the object ever kept in view that constitution and vitality should be strengthened and the real merits of the Hereford breed kept to the front as among the best of beef cattle, the owners respectfully ask your inspection and judgment as to how well they have succeeded.

In order to illustrate how well the white-face crosses and how true to type and character a graded herd may, in a short time, be made to produce, the owners, Messrs. Scott & Whitman, will also offer 500 head of early spring high-grade calves, mostly helpers, selected from the celebrated L. S. ranch, situated in the northwest Texas Panhandle. The dams of these youngsters are as near pure-breds as it is possible to get them, and they have all the characteristics, both in form and promise, of the best of pedigreed animals. They are, in

score of years back was the most noted county for good Short-horns of any similar area in the United States. On Thursday, November 17, Mr. Duncan will send in fifty head of specially selected pure-bred Cruickshank and Scotch-topped bulls, cows and helpers that are just hard to beat. After ten to twelve years systematic culling out and retaining the best, this offering now is strictly first-class in both breeding and individuality. On the other hand, Mr. Clay comes in with 100 head on Friday and Saturday, November 18 and 19, that for type, style and Short-horn character are sure characteristic beef animals. They, too, like those of Mr. Duncan's, are Cruickshank and Scotch-topped, thereby affording beef cattle breeders as good as can be had anywhere. The facts are that the combined offering, in numbers, breeding and quality, taken as a whole, is the equal of any sold in Kansas City at public sale in recent years.

W. P. BRUSH.

Gossip About Stock.

Note the advertisement of Geo. Channon, Hope, Kas., in another column.

W. E. Spears is offering a car-load of choice pure-bred and high-grade Herefords.

C. F. Wolf & Son, of Ottawa, Kas., have attracted much attention with their show herd this fall.

Andrew Pringle, of Harveyville, Kas., maintains a herd of high-class Short-horns and Poland-China swine.

One of the successful farmers of Kansas, who has given almost exclusive attention to the breeding of thoroughbred Poland-China swine for the past ten years, is James Mains, of Oskaloosa. He has held four successful annual sales, and now advertises his fifth annual sale for October 28, at his farm, two and one-half miles southeast of Oskaloosa, Jeffer-



Walking the Floor.

When a business man gets to the point where he cannot sleep at night, where he is so shattered of nerve that it is torture to even remain in his bed, and he has to get up and pace the floor—it is time for that man to bring himself up with a round turn. If he does not, it means nervous prostration and mental, if not physical, death.

For a man who gets into this condition there is a remedy that will brace him up, put him on his feet and make a man of him again. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It goes to the bottom of things. It searches out the first cause. When a man is in this condition you can put your finger on one of two spots and hit that first cause—the stomach or the liver or both. This great medicine acts directly on these spots. It promptly transforms a weak stomach into a healthy one. It facilitates the flow of digestive juices and makes digestion and assimilation perfect. It gives a man an appetite like a boy's. It invigorates the liver. It fills the blood with the life-giving elements of the food, and makes it pure, rich, red and plentiful. The blood is the life current, and when it is filled with the elements that build new and healthy tissues, it does not take long to make a man well and strong. It builds firm, muscular flesh tissues and strong and steady nerve fibers. It puts new life, vigor and vitality into every atom and organ of the body. It cures nervous exhaustion and prostration. Nothing "just as good" can be found at medicine stores.

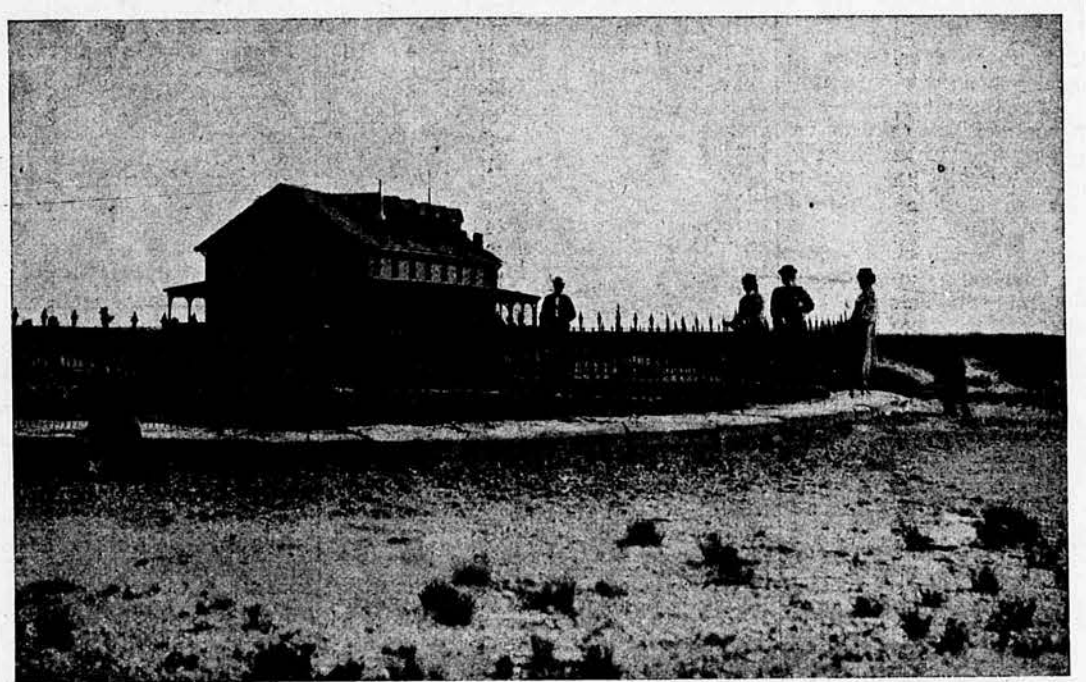
"I had suffered about eleven years with a pain in the back of my head and back," writes Mr. Robert Hubbard, of Varner, Lincoln Co., Ark. "I suffered for eleven years and spent a great deal of money for doctors and medicine, but did not get relief. Then I tried four bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and improved greatly. I sent for five more and now am glad to tell everyone that I am in good health."

the West. His stock is of the most noted families of the famous Poland-China breed, and his offering will include forty-five sons and daughters of the reigning kings and queens of the swine realm. Write him for catalogue and information concerning his sale.

Lockridge stock farm, at Hope, Dickinson county, owned by George Channon, has been reaping the legitimate rewards of good breeding and judicious advertising. Mr. Channon writes that he sold last week seventy-seven young sows, all to breeders at private sale, through advertising in the Kansas Farmer. "Kind of a record-breaker," Mr. Channon remarks. He has a dozen more trades about closed and will still have seventy-five young boars of various ages and about as many sows for sale. Not a single customer has gone away from Lockridge farm without buying. The right kind of stock can be sold, as the above experience proves.

Ashland stock farm is one of the prettiest places in eastern Kansas. It is situated but little more than a mile from Muscotah. Its owner, M. C. Vansell, has been engaged in the breeding of fine stock for many years and now has one of the best herds of Poland-China swine to be found in Kansas, also an excellent herd of finely-bred Short-horn cattle. On October 25 he will offer at public sale, at his farm, seventy-three head of his fancy Poland-Chinas and seven Short-horn bull calves. We feel no hesitancy in recommending Mr. Vansell's stock as being just what he claims for it, viz., of the very best; and the recommendation we give it is from personal observation. Write Mr. Vansell for his catalogue and particulars of his sale.

Messrs. F. L. and C. R. Oard, of Vassar, Kas., held their first public sale of Poland-China hogs at Lyndon, Kas., September 26. There was a good attendance of farmers but not many regular breeders, but all present were surprised to find the class of stock. The offering was mostly pigs of the Black U. S. strain. Twenty-five males averaged \$12, and twenty-seven females sold at an average of \$16, the total average being \$14, much too low for the quality of stock offered. Among the fortunate purchasers of the choice Poland-Chinas at this sale were the following farmers and breeders: C. N. Bailey, Lyndon; H. W. Fanshier, Lyndon; F. H. Woodbury, Olivet; H. A. Thomas, Carbondale; C. E. Nicolety, Scranton; J. H. Harper, W. L. Potts, M. McCoy, M. Farrar, Frank Richards, W. M. Wolf, A. L. Wilson, A. D. Watson, J. M. Martin and F. M. Space, of Lyndon; C. E. Nissley, Scranton; W. A. Wiley, Quenemo; O. C. Oard, Quenemo; H. Davidson, Waverly; Chas.



WACONDA SPRINGS (GREAT SPIRIT SPRING), KAWKER, KAN.

From a photographic view taken along the line of the Missouri Pacific Railway.

and annually recruited from the best American herds of registered Herefords. One is warranted in stating that no herd in the Texas Panhandle has turned out more or better beef cattle in recent years. Several Illinois, Iowa and Missouri feeders have grown and fed out youngsters from the Adair herd, and always with great satisfaction and profit. This offering of 400 head will be ready for the inspection of the prospective buyer the day before the sale at the Kansas City stock yards. For further information, address Richard Walsh, Paloduro, Texas, or T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., either of whom will promptly answer all inquiries concerning the cattle or the sale.

ARMOUR'S SALE, OCTOBER 25 AND 26.

It is, the writer thinks, reasonable to expect that a representative Hereford gathering will take place in Kansas City on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 25 and 26, it being the first public sale of white-faces by Mr. K. B. Armour, President of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association. Upon a glance through the sale catalogue, bound in expressive yellow, the Armour standard color, one finds 115 head—thirty-seven bulls and seventy-eight females, twenty-eight classed as cows and fifty helpers. Among these are forty-two imported individuals—seven bulls, eleven cows and twenty-four helpers. The imported ones are selections from Mr. Armour's three importations and were purchased from the very best herd in all England. There are far too many to enter upon any special individual description at this writing. The attention of those that peruse the catalogue is called to the arrangement or the placing, as far as it was possible to do so, the get of each sire in consecutive order, as the daughters of Kansas Lad 36932 are under Nos. 2 to 16 inclusive, while those of Pilot 50096 include Nos. 17 to 20. The sons of Beau Brummel Jr. 65073 extend from Nos. 91 to 99. One finds, too, the get of several of the most noted sires, both in this country and England. Several are individuals that have come from herds other than that of the Armour herd that have been catalogued and will be sold, not because of any fault, but on the determination to afford prospective buyers an opportunity to possess the equal of any

fact, more highly bred than are the average grade white-face that usually brings the top price of the day when sold at either of the four market centers of this country, viz., Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis or Omaha. The prospective buyer, if he be desirous of looking them over before sale day, can do so either at the farm now, where a draft are on the grass, or during a week before the sale at the Kansas City stock yards, where a draft will be, affording an opportunity of judging of their merits.

THE FIVE DAYS' SALE.

Registered Herefords and Short-horns at Kansas City, Mo., Commencing November 15, 1898.

The attention of the beef-producing public is very respectfully called to the public sale announcement, found elsewhere in this issue, by the well-known Hereford breeders, Gudgell & Simpson, of Independence, Mo., and James A. Funkhouser, of Plattsburg, Mo. Also the well-known Short-horn breeders, H. C. Duncan, of Osborne, Mo., and W. T. Clay, of Plattsburg, Mo. On Tuesday and Wednesday, November 15 and 16, Messrs. Gudgell & Simpson, with Mr. Funkhouser, will offer 100 head, consisting of forty-seven serviceable bulls and fifty-three cows and helpers. The writer takes it on himself to state, without the knowledge of any of the parties making the Hereford sale, to those that attended their former sales, October, 1896, or March, 1898, that the visitor or prospective buyer will find the combined offerings much stronger in all that goes to make up the American Hereford man's standard than were those sold at the preceding sales. The writer believes it hardly possible to send a better lot both as to individuality and in breeding into the sale ring. The sale catalogues show in their tabulated pedigrees their progenitors and the blood behind them, yet the cattle to be appreciated, as they doubtless will be on sale day, should be seen by all intending buyers in order to be fully recognized as the best among the top white-faces of this country.

Among the few that stayed by the ship during the year of the late depression of the better class of beef cattle were Mr. Duncan and Mr. Clay, both of Clinton county, Missouri, which county a half a

son county. His place is easily reached by railroad from Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Lawrence or Topeka. Notice his announcement of sale and write him for catalogue. A more extended description of his stock will be given in next issue of Kansas Farmer.

The annual meeting of the American Galloway Breeders' Association will be held at the Centropolis hotel, Kansas City, Mo., on Thursday evening, November 3, 1898, at 7:30 p. m. It is quite important that every member should be present at this meeting, as matters of importance will be up for discussion and action.

Mr. Ed. Berry, one of the leading stock raisers of McDonald, Rawlins county, Kansas, bought a Red Polled bull calf of George Groenmiller & Son, of Centropolis, Kas., that is hard to beat. It weighed, at 10 months and 18 days old, 1,055 pounds, a gain of nearly three and one-fourth pounds per day, thus showing that the Red Polled is a superior beef breed, as well as a dairy breed.

If farmers and stock breeders of the West do not secure what they wish, to make their herds rank among the very first in the world, it will not be for want of opportunity to purchase. Never before has the month of October furnished so many stock sales as are advertised for the coming two weeks. Southeastern Kansas, however, offers one excellent opportunity to procure the very best blood that the Poland-China world can offer. The sale advertised by C. P. Shelton to be held at Paola, Miami county, Kansas, on Thursday, October 27, will no doubt be attended by breeders from several States who know Mr. Shelton's herd as one of the finest in

Kersten, Vassar; G. B. Scott, Carbondale; W. Q. Hlatt, Carbondale; B. F. Berry, Carbondale.

The herd of Berkshires owned by Manwaring Bros., Lawrence, Kas., is preselected over by a prize-winner of the Columbus strain. This animal won three firsts in Iowa last year and headed the young herd which won second at the Minnesota State fair. Manwaring Bros. have also the blood of Majestic Lad and Imp. Western Prince in their herd. Any one wanting a good young boar will do well to correspond with them.

The combination sale of Poland-Chinas held at Hutchinson, Kas., on September 27, by Thos. H. Foley and S. W. Hill, of Hutchinson, resulted in selling at auction fifty-nine head at an average of \$13. The boars, averaged \$10.30, mostly pigs, and forty-one females averaged \$13.61. About twenty pigs were sold at private sale at much better prices than at auction. As the offering was mainly of young pigs, the result of the sale was fair, although the prices realized did not meet the expectations of the sellers. The following comprise the list of most of the purchasers: N. W. Hutchinson, W. D. Seeley, A. H. Jones, Jno. Rawlin, W. T. Hoffine, W. T. Taggart, E. G. Richards, A. Corrigan, H. Crow, Dan Welchhorn, Hutchinson; S. Crawnin, Partridge; N. Anderson, Abbyville; H. E. Huston, Monitor; E. D. Copenhagen, Abbyville; S. D. Briggs, Partridge; S. Nissley and J. N. Kersey, Nickerson; W. E. Howtee, Michner; I. W. Shaw, Nickerson; Henry Houghman, Nickerson; D. E. Toller, Arlington.

Cedar Hill Farm.

There is a fine collection of richly-bred Short-horns on the Cedar Hill farm, at Pearl, Dickinson county, Kansas. Cedar Hill farm comprises over 4,000 acres of productive land in a body, with fine substantial improvements, owned by Mr. John Taylor and under the management of his son, C. W. Taylor. The station, Pearl, was established expressly for the benefit of Cedar Hill farm.

The improvement of the farm and stock began twenty-five years ago, and since that time the enterprise and discretion of the Taylors have become apparent in the general improvement, and the development of the live stock proves their ability as breeders of high-class cattle.

The Messrs. Taylor have been liberal buyers of pure-bred cattle at the leading sales, notably the Harris dispersion, having secured the largest draft from this sale.

The registered herd numbers about seventy head, with Golden Knight 108086, formerly in service at Linwood, at the head, assisted by Baron Ury 2d 124970, a red two-year-old bull sired by Godoy 115675 and tracing to Imp. Mysie. Lafite 119915, bred by Harris, sired by Royal Knight 117203, dam 16th Linwood Lavender by El Sabio, and Godiva's Knight 126074, a Young Mary by Golden Knight, are also doing service in the herd.

A very notable matron is Galatia (Vol. 39) by Spartan Hero, dam Imp. Gladiolus. Mary B. Geneva 4th (Vol. 37), of the Mastin sale, is a large, massive roan. Seraphina B. is a beautiful rich roan cow by Lord Mayor 112727, dam Seraphina of Melrose 27th, is remarkably smooth and beefy, not so large as is desirable but wonderfully good in her conformation. Gleeful 3d is a two-year-old by Golden Knight, rich in her color and feeding qualities.

There are some very worthy representatives of the Bates breeding. Victoria Wild Eyes, one of the Linwood dispersion, by Victor Knight, is, perhaps, the most prominent among them.

Many of the females in the herd claim for their sires the leading bulls of Linwood farm.

A herd of 300 head of high-grade cows is maintained, which, by the continued use of pure-bred bulls, has attained a high degree of excellence and uniformity.

About 100 head of horses, principally roadsters of extra size and quality, are to be found on the farm.

The Messrs. Taylor are offering twelve young bulls of serviceable age this fall, 100 head of high-grade bull calves, 100 head high-grade heifer calves, and fifty head yearling heifers. The advertisement appears in another column.

Do You Intend Moving?

Why not investigate southwest Missouri, southern Kansas, northwest Arkansas, Indian Territory or the Texas coast country?

The manufacturing, farming and stock raising industries of these sections are attracting considerable attention. The chief centers are reached via the Frisco line. For ticket rates and full particulars, address Geo. T. Nicholson, Gen'l Pass. Agt. St. Louis, Mo.

Birds and Their Haunts.

The birds are now engaged in family duties, said the ornithologist at the Arnold Arboretum, in Cambridge, the other day, and very interesting and active are these busy creatures. About forty different species may be found in the Arboretum, with probably a few more to come this month. This is a fine place for birds, because of quietness and seclusion and of the thickness of the shrubbery, easily acquired food and protection afforded them from man and dog. For four seasons I have visited these grounds to study their ways, food and behavior to one another, and have yet much to be interested and instructed in. The migration of birds is a deep study, and a great deal is yet to be learned of the same. To illustrate: The hummingbird leaves its home in the far South—South America—in early spring, taking about three weeks to reach this climate. How these little fellows find their old haunts is a mystery, after traveling thousands of miles; but they do, and that other birds also do is an established fact. For four Junes I have seen probably the same little atom of a hummingbird fluttering around a certain beech tree near the Bussey entrance, where he mates, builds, and raises a family of other little hummingbirds, which in their turn find their way back to the South in the fall and come again each succeeding season. Birds migrate during the daytime, and as they reach familiar places drop off until the last few end their migration.

Birds have much to contend with in nesting. First, man, their most inveterate (for shame may it be said) enemy, has to be met. Next, the hawk, crow, bluejay, squirrel, chipmunk and snake must be guarded against, for they destroy eggs and young. As a consequence, they select the most peculiar and hidden places and resort to human-like subterfuges in going to and leaving their nests. This may be said of all the small kinds. The crow builds the highest, generally on the very top of a tree, between its forks; the owl finds a hollow tree, and quite a number, such as the American sparrow, build on the ground, thus making it easy for Mistress Cat, when near civilization, to occasionally catch the young.

All know the beautiful, soldierly robin. He alone of the birds trusts most to man by building close to human habitations and in places generally exposed to man's reach and view.

The struggle for existence among birds is interesting. Observation and a study of their ways will prove this. And the Arboretum affords the best place, and this season the best time for the same. The hawk in this place is the terror of all birds. He it is that frightens all but the crow. But Mr. Crow is ready at all times to give him a battle when he invades his territory. Only the other day I heard the shrill caw of some crows, and looking up observed two attacking a hawk. This cry of these two seemed to be a signal, for from every direction there presently appeared crows flying in hot haste to the attack, perhaps the thought of their weak and guileless young not yet able to fly more than from one near-by tree to another spurring them on with renewed fierceness. To see the bold and skillful manner the crows set upon Thief Hawk impressed me with the proverb that "in union there is strength," for the crows were swooping down on the hawk, one after another, while in flight, with a viciousness bordering on fearlessness, pecking and snapping him mercilessly. Up and down, hither and thither, they chased him, giving him no rest and keeping quite close until he would lodge on some tree-top, the crows alighting near by and edging by degrees closer and closer. The hawk flies again in fear. The attack is renewed with increased vigor, and the hawk is pecked and teased until he takes flight to some distant place where there are no crows, followed some distance by crows in large numbers, who soon return to look after their young.

The crow himself is one of the greatest marauders of the bird kingdom next to the hawk. He picks up everything living and inanimate for his family. Not long since I saw a crow flying with a young rabbit in his bill. It is a common sight to see crows carrying frogs, toads and young birds to their young. A day or so ago I saw a crow carrying a wriggling snake, a foot long, toward his nest. The crow is beset in his turn by the king blackbird and pecked and worried in a wicked way when he ventures in the vicinity of the blackbird's nest, or, in fact, at any other time. One blackbird will attack two crows. Being swifter of wing and very bold, they

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bother the crow very much, especially when Sir Crow ventures in his marauding for food, by design or inadvertently, near the special territory of the blackbird. Evidently each species is expected to keep to his own section. Robins also attack the crow under similar circumstances. I saw one recently suddenly and unexpectedly dive down on a crow's back with such force and energy that the crow uttered a caw of terror and flew off to another place.

A couple of redwing blackbirds have a nest in the long grass close to the edge of one of the small ponds at the turn of the road leading to Observation Hill, and it is edifying to note the male bird's watchful care of its mate and young. Should any bird come near that pond, redwing, perched on a tree near-by, is ready to give battle. A gentle robin sailed down onto the edge of this pond this morning, probably in search of a juicy worm for baby robins, not far off, when redwing swooped down viciously, driving him off. Redwing is king of that particular pond. On the other hand, I was looking in the meadow yesterday, when a redwing alighted on a small cedar tree. Instantly a robin uttered a shrill cry and attacked the redwing, who flew off. On going to the tree I discovered a robin's nest with young. The brown thrush is a good defender of home also. Not long since I found a thrush's nest with young in a thorny bush, close to the ground and well protected on top by the bush. When near the nest the mother thrush came screaming, mouth open and eyes ablaze, within a couple of feet of my face.

A day ago I heard a queer seramble in a thicket, and, on looking, saw a thrush fighting a fourteen-foot snake. Some one else coming along at the time made a noise that frightened the bird away. On examining the snake it was found pecked and bleeding, having lost one eye in the fight. Had the thrush not been disturbed, it would have saved me the trouble of killing the snake. It seemed to be a fight on general principles, for I could not discover a nest in the vicinity.—Boston Transcript.

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The Home Circle.

THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

Jest got a letter here from Joe, our boy, that said he'd got disgusted livin' on the farm, an' guessed he'd take a trot into the busy, rushin' world, an' try to make a name. That in the comin' years 'd be close coupled up with fame. He'd got a irresistible desire to gather wealth. An' said that if he held his grip on his surprisin' health. He'd some day take us all to town to wear store-boughten clothes, an' with the upper-tenners pack an elevated nose.

We tried to turn him from his course with calm advisin' words, But might as well have chattered to the little dickie birds, Fur Joe was sot in all his ways, an' when he'd fixed a pint A stroke o' lightning couldn't knock his 'rangements out o' j'int. An' so we told him he could go, but warned him of the snares The city allus lays to ketch the stranger unawares, But he jest laughed over our fears away, an' said with blith' scorn The sharper that could do him had neglected to be born.

I drewed a hundred dollars from the pile I had in bank, An' told him fur to shove it down securely in his flank, An' then he kissed his ma good-bye, an' give my han' a grip, Both of us fightin' an attack of tremblin' of the lip. At night down on our bended knees we'd speak a word fur Joe, An' axed the Lord to stay with him wher-ever he might go, But not a message did we git from him that went away, So full o' golden dreams, till this here letter come to-day.

He writes fur me to meet him at the deppo down to Rome, An' bring along the ol' brown coat he used to wear at home, An' have his mother patch the pants he left a-hangin' here That's sort o' busted at the knees an' shattered in the rear. He also wants the striped vest he gave his brother Pete. An' I must fetch a pair o' shoes; he's in his naked feet, An' take along some underclothes an' socks, an' such as that, Likewise his ol' blue woolen shirt; he says he's got a hat.

—Denver Evening Post.

WELLINGTON AT SALAMANCA.

French valor is always most dangerous when the imagination of victory gleams like a flame in it. The Fourth division of the British had at that moment reached the edge of the southern ridge. Pack's defeat exposed their flank, and Clausel, seizing the critical moment, smote hard on their front with two stong unbroken regiments, and the British were driven in tumult and confusion, but fighting desperately, down the hill. Cole, in command of the division, fell badly wounded. Beresford brought up a Portuguese brigade to restore the fight, but the brigade was swept away and Beresford himself was disabled. The French heavy cavalry was coming on to the attack, and the moment was critical. Wellington, riding quickly to the scene, brought up Clinton's division, which had not yet fired a shot, and the fury and thunder of the fight grew still deeper.

Night was falling. The dry grass on the slope, where the hostile lines were exchanging close and deadly volleys, and making furious rushes with the bayonet, took fire and ran in crackling flames over the bodies of the wounded and under the trampling feet of the combatants. But the stubborn close-fighting valor of the Sixth overbore the fiery daring of the French, and the changing current of battle finally set in favor of the British. The whole volume of French retreat flowed in wild far-reaching tumult along the Alba de Tormes road. Still its rear guard, however, clinging to every vantage of ground, covered the retreat with sullen and desperate courage, and Foy, in command of it, showed fine skill. The fragments of Maucune's division held the last defensible ridge on the edge of the forest, through which the French retreat, with loud clamor, was flowing. It was night, black and moonless; and Clinton, scornful of tactics and flank movements, led his division straight up the hill. To those who watched the fight from a little distance, the eddying fortunes of the attack and the defense were written in ever-changing characters of fire on the hill slopes.

The French must cross the Tormes in their flight at Alba de Tormes or at Huerta. Wellington had placed a Spanish garrison at the first, and he pushed on to the second with the light division. If he could seize that, the French army must surrender or be destroyed. The Spanish garrison, however, had advanced

Alba de Tormes without reporting the circumstance to Wellington, and the French army crossed the Tormes at that point in safety and pushed on their retreat with such speed that, on the day after the fight, Clausel was forty miles from Salamanca. Wellington overtook the French rear guard with his cavalry a little before noon on the 23d and launched the heavy German dragoons and Anson's light horsemen at them. Then ensued a cavalry exploit of singular brilliancy. Anson's troopers broke the French cavalry, but the Germans, riding fast, with narrow front, up the valley, discovered some solid squares of infantry on the slope above them. The left squadron of the regiment instantly swung round and rode at the nearest square. The two front ranks, kneeling, presented a double row of deadly steel, and over their heads the French infantry, standing four deep, poured a deadly stream of fire into the swiftly moving mass of men and horses before them. The Germans, however, gallantly led, pushed their charge up to the very point of the bayonets. A horse struck by a bullet stumbled forward on to the square and broke for a moment its solid order, and the Germans—big men and huge horses—swept through the gap, and in an instant the battalion was cut down or trampled out of existence.

Meanwhile the second squadron, taking fire at the exploit of the squadron next to it, also swung around and rode fiercely at the second French square. Its fire was angry and damaging, but its ranks had been shaken by the spectacle of the destruction which had just swept over the square below it. One or two French infantrymen ran from their places, and in an instant the tempest of galloping horsemen and furious swordsmen swept over the square. A third square, according to one version, was in like manner destroyed by the triumphant cavalry, but the remaining square stood firm and succeeded in covering the French retreat. The charge was one of the most memorable cavalry feats on record. Three squares were broken and 1,400 prisoners captured. Yet a great price was paid for this triumph. The hill of La Serna offered a frightful spectacle of the power of the musket—that queen of weapons—and the track of the Germans was marked by their huge bodies. * * * In several places man and horse had died simultaneously, and so suddenly that, falling together on their sides, they appeared still alive, the horse's legs stretched out as in movement, the rider's feet in the stirrup, his bridle in hand, the sword raised to strike, and the large hat fastened under the chin, giving to the grim but undistorted countenance a supernatural and terrible expression.—Cornhill Magazine.

No more startling or revolting crime could have been committed than the murder of the Empress of Austria. Not since Marie Antoinette was sent to the



EMPERESS ELIZABETH OF AUSTRIA

guillotine has there been a crime more apt to awaken that sentiment of chivalric pity and indignation to which, on the earlier occasion, Burke gave expression in words that are likely to be remembered as long as the English language endures. Now, as then, a queen has been chosen for murder because she was a queen, but in this case it was a queen beloved by all her people. It is scarcely conceivable, says a writer in Harper's Weekly, that an Austrian or a Hungarian, even an anarchist, could have been found to raise his dagger against the beloved Elizabeth, who was

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GOLD DUST Washing Powder.

Does the better half of cleaning; does it better than any other way known; does it easily, quickly and cheaply. Largest package—greatest economy.

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beloved of all her people, and whose person formed, it is not too much to say, one of the strongest bonds of the dual monarchy. Only a foreigner could do it, and it is not wonderful that Austrian mobs should have arisen against Italian residents in Austria to avenge the crime of an Italian.

And there is no reason to suppose that the wretch committed his crime as an Italian. He was a murderer in his character of an enemy of the human race. Envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness are of no country. Neither are they of any time. We are apt to look upon anarchism as a new disease. In fact, it is as old as failure. The murder of Marie Antoinette reminds us that when the failures of society gain control of society, they will revenge themselves upon its successes, and without respect of persons. A hundred years ago the cry was aristocrats to the lantern. Now it is, "Down with the bourgeois." When the Spanish anarchists destroyed a theater for the supposed purpose of killing a personage who escaped, their organs proclaimed the massacre to be nevertheless a success, since only well-to-do persons were killed. Whoever is out of debt, and whoever is contented, is a mark for the modern Adulantes.

On the Desert of Takla-Makan.

Next to the work of Nansen, that of Dr. Sven Hedin is the most picturesque and important that has been accomplished of late years. Dr. Hedin is a Swede, a native of Stockholm, and still in the prime of early manhood. Ever since he was a child his absorbing passion has been geography, and he has studied under the best masters, including the greatest, Baron Richthofen, of Berlin. As a preparative for scientific research he made three preliminary journeys into Asia, and in 1893 started on his trip through Asia, an account of which appears in the October number of Harper's Magazine, and later, probably in October, his book, Through Asia, will be published.

In his trip he traveled a distance of nearly 15,000 miles, of which nearly 2,000 miles led through absolutely unknown regions. His adventures were so many and varied that here we have but space enough to mention the crossing of the desert of Takla-Makan—an experience so racking to every faculty of body and mind that few men could have lived through it. His command consisted of four men, camels, two dogs, three sheep, ten hens and a cock. During the first thirteen days everything went finely. The following day a well was dug, as usual, but produced no water, and it was then that he learned that his men had not taken water enough for ten days, as he had ordered, but merely enough for four days. Kasim, the "desert man," said, however, that they would strike water in four days; and as his statements corresponded with the maps, they continued blindly on towards the waste. Every sign of life had now disappeared, not even a fly buzzed in the air, and an ocean of sand stretched out on all sides without a point upon which to rest the eyes. They marched on, but without finding any signs of water. Their little supply was rapidly being exhausted, and the men and animals becoming weak. First, a large black camel fell sick and refused to go on. His load was distributed among the others, but during that same day another camel gave up, and it was necessary to leave behind various things that could be spared. Then more camels died, and soon it was only a matter as to who would hold out. If some one fell, the others wondered merely

whose turn would be next. On and on they pushed until only Dr. Hedin and the "desert man" were left. For ten days they were without food, and for nine without water. Then the "desert man" gave out, and Hedin, to quote from his article, "set out alone through the bushes, tore my clothing, and after an hour reached a level plain where the trees ended as if they had been wiped off by fire. Furrows and scattered tree-trunks betrayed that precisely this was Khotan-Daria's flood-bed, but not a drop of water was to be seen. We had come at exactly that time of year when the bed of the river lies dry, awaiting the summer floods from the mountains!"

"In the meantime I went on in the moonlight, directly southeast, resting awhile, and then continuing on, for a distance creeping in that I felt an irresistible impulse forward, as if I were led by an unseen hand. Presently the dark tree-line of the other bank was distin-



ON THE DESERT OF TAKLA-MAKAN.

guished. Everything became more distinct. There stood a thick growth of bushes and reeds, and a fallen poplar lay near the flood-bed. I was not twenty paces from the bank when a water-fowl flew up with a whirling beat of the wings and a splashing sound, and the next moment I stood at the edge of a little pool, twenty meters long, of fresh, cold, splendid water!

"What I first thought of before I drank the reader himself can but imagine. Then I took the empty chocolate can, filled it, put it to my lips and drank. How that water tasted cannot be described. I drank, drank, drank, one can after another. I felt how the thick blood again flowed easily through my veins; how my hands, which before were shrivelled up like pieces of wood, swelled; how my skin became moist and perspired; how my whole body received new life and new strength. There was a crackling in the bushes and the reeds were pushed aside. It might be a tiger, but I did not care, since I had been given my life again."

Experience teaches the value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is constantly accomplishing wonderful cures and people in all sections take it, knowing it will do them good.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25 cents by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Young Folks.

MY BANDIT BAND.

When, in the dusk of evening, I come to where I see
Three little faces at the window looking
down at me,
And hear the shout of "Papa," and the
sound of scampering feet,
And find myself a prisoner ere I can beat
retreat;
The robbers seize my parcel and search my
pockets through,
And bear me to their castle spite of all
that I can do.
There the queen of this banditti gently
chides their boisterous glee,
And asks how many kisses it will take to
ransom me.
Oh, is there any pleasure in all the busy
day
That's quite as sweet as listening, then, to
what the children say?

Heaven thinks a hundred kisses are enough
to ransom me,
If I'll change them all for pennies bright
as soon as I am free;
While Henry claims that "Papa is more
valuable than that,"
And so the rascal confiscates my overcoat
and hat.
But tender-hearted Josephine makes terms
for my release:
"We'll let you go, dear papa, for just one
kiss apiece."
When I've paid my ransom duly, this val-
iant robber band
Escorts me to the table, with a guard on
either hand.
There for a blessed hour I fling my cares
away,
And grow younger as I listen to what the
children say.—Answers.

Written for Kansas Farmer.

YOUNG FOLKS IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

BY ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

NUMBER 42.

GOTHA.

From Eisenach eastward to Gotha is about fifteen miles, and we concluded to travel by bicycle to that place. It was a little after 5 o'clock in the afternoon of June 24 when we started, and we used nearly two hours of time riding to Gotha. The roads were in excellent condition for wheeling and the weather fine; we could have made the journey in less than an hour, but our object was to see all that we possibly could, and often wheeled out of our regular road to inspect some point which attracted our attention. We arrived in the city last named at 7:30 o'clock, and after getting settled comfortably at our hotel, the gentlemen of our party went to the Masonic Temple and "attended lodge." They reported large quantities of enjoyment, and that they had been shown considerable attention by the German Masons.

On the morning of June 25, we proceeded to thoroughly inspect this old city, which, by the way, is one of the two capitals of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, a province about as large as Shawnee county, Kansas. This Saxon province of Coburg-Gotha is divided in two parts, separated by a strip of country belonging to Prussia and another belonging to Saxe-Meiningen. The town of Gotha is the capital of the northern part, and Coburg of the southern division. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, therefore, lives alternately at the two places mentioned. Now, this little province seems small in extent for a State, when we compare it to Shawnee county, Kansas; but it is populated with enough citizens to average about 275 to every section of land, according to Kansas measurement. Besides its numerous people it has an advantage which Shawnee county does not possess. It is privileged to pay its Duke the sum of \$150,000 per year. How happy Shawnee county would be if it only could have at least one officer that could draw such a salary. Why, it doesn't pay its three County Commissioners half that sum, any one of whom would gladly do all the duking for the whole State for much less money.

This Coburg-Gotha of Saxon Germany is ruled now by no less a personage than the son of Queen Victoria—Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh. The old Duke, in 1836—a Mr. Wetten by name—had two sons, Ernest and Albert. The older was in excellent financial circumstances, as he would be Duke of Coburg-Gotha in the regular course of events; but the younger had to be provided for. His pa, with rare good foresight, took him on a visit to England and showed him to Miss Victoria Guelph, who was then and still is Queen of England. Well, the long and short of it is, that in a year Albert Wetten and Victoria Guelph were married, and Mr. and Mrs. Wetten set up housekeeping in London and elsewhere.

In the course of time the old Duke of Coburg died, and Ernest, his older son, became Duke, and a few years ago he also died, leaving no legal direct heir. The duchy therefore descended to the heirs of his brother Albert, who married in England in 1837. The oldest son of

Albert couldn't take it, as he was obliged to become the King of Great Britain and Emperor of India some time, so Alfred, the second son, Duke of Edinburgh, became the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Of course one couldn't expect him to live on the petty sum of \$150,000 which he gets in Coburg-Gotha, but as England allows him every year \$100,000, and Russia gives his wife every year \$56,000, why, they can get along somehow, especially as they pay no house rent in the half dozen places where they live.

The ducal palace of Coburg is named Friedenstien, and it is not very imposing nor beautiful, but is very attractive on account of its location and surroundings.

It is situated on Schlossberg, the highest point in the town, and can be seen for a long distance east and west. It was built in 1567 by Ernest the Pious. The grounds are most tastefully platted, and when we were there flowers and pretty vines among the beautiful trees made it a most charming spot.

The show part of the palace contains a grand display of fine arts, and it has the largest collection of coins in Europe, besides a library of nearly a quarter of a million volumes. It has, also, over three thousand Arabic and Persian manuscripts, but I did not read them all, as we were there only half an hour. The fine throne room has a beautiful ceiling, dating from 1687; but one has to give the guide an extra fee to see it. However, we considered it worth the few extra pennies we paid. We did not see Albert nor any of his folks, and I guess they were not at home.

As we left the palace and were descending to the market place, we saw an artificial waterfall, which, when viewed from the "Platz," is very pretty indeed. At the southeast corner, in the Haupt Market, we saw the house which once belonged to Lucas Cranach, the famous artist, and his sign, a winged snake and crown, is still exhibited to those who care to inspect it.

Our guide pointed to a little lake in which was a pretty green island and informed us that on that island were buried three Dukes and one Duchess. We then visited the old Augustiner Kirche, in which we saw an ancient stone tablet to the memory of Duke John, the founder of the present ducal line.

ERFURT.

Gotha is an interesting place, but we were done with it by 11 o'clock and then started by bicycles for Erfurt, fourteen miles distant. The road was as smooth as glass, the wind was in our favor, all the hills were going our way and we literally flew into Erfurt. The last five miles was a gradual descent and we "coasted" the whole distance, and such a coast! It was what the Germans call "himmlich." Just about a mile from Erfurt we descended a long hill and the view of the old city, with its ancient cathedral spires, was most beautiful, until a string of farm wagons in front of us, aided by the wind, raised such a dust we could not see ten feet ahead. We were coasting so fast that it was impossible to put our feet on the pedals or stop in any way, so we just kept our bells sounding like a steamer in a fog, trusted almost entirely to Providence, but kept tight hold of the handle-bars, and after escaping every wagon, found ourselves safe in the center of the city, right in front of the famous cathedral we had come to view.

It presents a peculiar appearance, elevated about fifty feet above the "Platz" in which it is situated, with the large "Severus Kirche" next to it. The broad flight of stone steps in front leads to both the church and the cathedral, which seem to face in opposite directions, though the main entrance serves for both. The cathedral was begun in 1153, and is of the transition style—so a description of it informed me, and the choir, built in 1350, is of pure Gothic style.

Our first view of it was from the west, and the facade, approached by the large flight of steps before referred to, is adorned by a very large figure of "The Virgin" in mosaic, on a golden ground. This decoration is in very bright colors and presents a peculiar appearance, being, in its way, so different from others of its kind and decidedly individual.

It contains a very large bell, which weighs fourteen tons, and I believe it is the next largest to the one in Cologne cathedral. It was cast in 1447 and is named Marie Gloriosa, but the people usually call it "Grosse Susanna," as that was the name of the bell which melted when the original cathedral burned in 1251.

We wheeled around to the east side, which has the principal side entrance to the building. Here is the large market place, and it being about 10 o'clock, the market was just closing for the day, and the stall-keepers were collecting their

wares to store them for the next market day. As we were going up the steps we noticed women carrying their stone jars and putting them in the cellar of the cathedral to be kept safely till again needed. Those were the most peaceful jars that ever were known to occur in any church.

The interior of the cathedral shows its great age. The floor is all of stone and much of it composed of tablets, carved with grotesque figures and lettering, telling whose bones or dust lie beneath. The walls are covered with odd paintings, representing "Resurrection Day," "The lower world," and similar religious subjects, also more tomb stones, as there wasn't room enough for all on the floor. We noticed one in particular, that of Count von Gleichen and his two wives, from the thirteenth century. The Count stands rigid as stone and on either side stands one of his several wives, prayer book in one hand and the other raised with a warning finger pointed at the poor Count. The sexton could not tell us what they were warning him about, but I presume they wanted him to remember to bring them something from down town, that is, if he went that way.

A complete description of the beautiful and peculiar altars, choir and cloisters of this cathedral would fill a book, so I will not undertake it at this time, except that I must mention the finely carved stalls in the choir—carved from very dark oak, twelve on each side, most beautifully executed and of the twenty-four no two alike. Many curious pieces of carved wood, chiseled stone and molded bronze are to be found in peculiar places in and around this huge edifice.

After paying the old sexton a few pennies for his attention to us, we hastened down the steps to obtain different views of the exterior. We then besieged a couple of postal card stores for pictures of the cathedral and other important edifices in Erfurt.

Our next point was to visit the Augustinian Convent, in which Dr. Luther lived for several years. It is now used as an orphan asylum and is known as "Martinstift." We had a hasty view of the Rath-house, which was built over 600 years ago, and the Roland statue, which seems to be a favorite ornament in many German towns and cities.

While Gotha seemed to have none but Lutheran churches, we found that Erfurt was somewhat divided in its religious tendencies, and contains ten Lutheran churches and seven or eight Catholic, besides having one Jewish synagogue.

We next visited the "Barfuesser-kirche" and the "Augustinerkirche," and then felt we had done our whole duty by Erfurt, so far as examining churches required.

Erfurt is a city of about 50,000 people, and is located on the river Itz, while Gotha is located on the Gera. Erfurt is in the province of Prussia on a tongue of land which divides Coburg-Gotha from the eastern portion of Saxe-Weimer-Eisenach. In traveling about thirty miles directly east, we had been in three different States, viz.: Saxe-Weimer-Eisenach, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Prussia, and now mounting our wheels we started on a fourteen-mile ride eastward, out of the province of Prussia into the eastern portion of Saxe-Weimer-Eisenach again. It requires a perfectly level head to keep advised of the State a person is in while traveling in Germany.

Unwritten History in Shells.

The immense shell mounds to be seen on the shores of the Damariscotta river in Maine are supposed to have been deposited there ages ago by Indian tribes holding great oyster feasts in that vicinity. These mounds have interested scientific investigators the world over, and many theories have been advanced regarding their origin. In the October number of the New England Magazine Mr. George S. Berry explains why these heaps of shells are so important from a scientific standpoint, stating many interesting facts regarding them. Several views of the mounds are shown in the illustrations which appear with his paper.

In this connection it might be well to remark that not only is New England the repository of this unwritten history, but in northwestern Kansas are found similar mounds, only the shells are twice the size of those found in Maine. In the northeast corner of Ellis county, near

the south bank of the Saline river, are huge mounds of oyster shells. These shells long ages ago became united in one mass and petrified, forming now a solid mound of rock.

An Editor's Daughter's Dolls.

The editor of Harper's Magazine, Mr. Henry M. Alden, has a daughter who has made a collection of over 100 dolls, each doll representing a different nation and being made in that country. The collection is considered to be the most unique and finest of its kind in existence. Miss Alden is now to show the world her dolls, and explain them, and in the next issue of the Ladies' Home Journal she will show pictures of the first twenty. In following issues she will show the others.

The Old Men and Women Do Bless Him.

Thousands of people come or send every year to Dr. Bye for his Balm Oil to cure them of cancer and other malignant diseases. Out of this number a great many very old people whose ages range from seventy to one hundred years, on account of distance and infirmities of age, they send for home treatment. A free book is sent, telling what they say of the treatment. Address Dr. Bye, Box 464, Kansas City, Mo. [If not afflicted, cut out and send it to some suffering one.]

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.



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The Woman Who Spends a Penny

for a postal card, or by letter requests us to send her Our Cloak and Suit Catalogue for Fall and Winter 1898-99, will receive a copy free. The catalogue is beautifully illustrated, shows the latest styles in Cloaks, Capes and Suits, and quotes Wholesale Prices to Everybody. No catalogue sent to residents of Chicago. Originators of the Catalogue Business, Montgomery Ward & Co., CHICAGO.



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taking in the science of production from the soil. The address is well worthy of careful study.

THE QUESTION OF EXPANSION.

The only question of magnitude, still unsettled between the United States and Spain, is as to the Philippine islands. It is understood that, so far as the two nations are concerned, the United States is in position to dictate the solution of this question. There has been expressed some apprehension as to the attitude of some other nations. But at this time all nations manifest a respectful deference to this country. It may be assumed, at least for the present, that this country's demands need to be governed only by sound judgment, and good conscience based upon an appreciation of all important facts in the case.

The people who will be most affected by the disposition of the Philippines are the inhabitants of the islands. There are several classes of these inhabitants. The Europeans who have settled in the islands may be classified as Spaniards and others. Another small class consists of people of mixed European and native blood. Another class, more numerous than both the Europeans and their descendants, consists of the Chinese and their descendants, who are estimated to number about 100,000. The predominant native race is the Malay. There are still extant in the islands remnants of the Negrito race, thought to have antedated the Malays in their occupation. The Negritos are described as a very depraved race, not advanced beyond cannibalism in remote portions of the country.

These people have been under Spanish rule, so far as Spain has been able to extend her authority, almost ever since the discovery of the islands, by Ferdinand Magalhaes, in 1521. The rule has been one of plunder, characteristic of Spain and her representatives, in dealing with distant dependent peoples. Any change from the regime of the last 300 years will be an improvement. The most enlightened of the Philippines, except as controlled by selfish ambitions, appear to recognize the desirability of annexation to the United States. That this is the best fortune that could befall them there appears to be no doubt in any quarter of the civilized world. To be relieved of the incubus and fear of Spain; to be assured of stable government; to be secure against attack from any quarter; to have introduced schools, free religion, free thought and discussion, industrial development, general advancement, civilization, enlightenment, contact with all the world, free institutions, would place before the Philippines a future which has seemed to the wise ones among them too good to ever be realized. These islands came into their present condition of uncertainty as to the future as a result of our war with Spain. In the prosecution of this war we so far crippled Spain that she will not soon be able to assert her authority over dependencies with efficiency even comparable to her aforetime feebleness and ferociousness. The Philippine insurgents have gained greatly in organization, resources and confidence. To again consign the 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 people to Spanish misrule would be to hand them over to a state of war of the Spanish type as long as Spain might attempt to govern them; would be to lend a hand in the perpetuation of a state of bloody revolution and anarchy.

There may be other dispositions possible than that of handing these people over to the tender mercies of Spain, or the alternative of annexing them to the United States. A Philippine republic under the protection of the United States has been suggested, but not very seriously. The predominant question is, as now presented: Shall the Philippines be restored to Spain, or shall they become a possession of the United States? But the interests of the people of the United States are of vital importance in this connection. As to what these interests are, there is much diversity of opinion. Undoubtedly there is in progress a great deal of thinking and a good deal of change of position as to what ought to be done. Doubtless most people are influenced, in this matter, as in most others, more largely than they know, by their personal interests rather than by broad-minded convictions as to the general welfare. In this, as in other public questions, schemes for partisan advantage constitute a large element. But aside from this there are very many conservative people who patriotically believe there is great danger to the republic in the suggested expansion over distant dependencies. On the other hand, there are many who look upon the present as a great opportunity for benefiting this country first, the people over whom our dominion shall extend second, and the

race in general on account of the promotion of intelligence and advancement in some of the benighted quarters of the world.

Among the people of this country who expect a promotion of the public good through advantages to be enjoyed by themselves, the politician, who thinks the country will need his services, at good pay and perquisites, in the distant lands, is prominently in evidence.

The contractor, who wants to build ships for Uncle Sam and is sure that a great enlargement of the navy will be necessary to enable the executive to properly impress its dignity upon the inhabitants of the to be acquired possessions, as well as upon the rest of the world—this contractor is certain that the public good demands expansion, empire.

The manufacturer, who has found the American market too circumscribed to absorb at good prices the immense output of his mills and the mills of all others similarly engaged, is sure that the extension of our tariff lines so as to include several millions who, with enlightenment, will become consumers but will not soon become competitors in his line—this manufacturer as well as the merchant who handles his goods says expansion is imperatively demanded by the people.

The financier, who finds interest rates declining, speculative opportunities becoming circumscribed, subsidies a thing of the past, pants for the rushing torrents, the coconut groves and the banana plantations of the tropics, with the "concessions" which may possibly be obtained at Washington and enforced with certainty and celerity.

But the farmer—the most numerous class of the American citizen, the producer of more wealth than all the others, the conservative force which gives stability to our institutions when others become visionary—how are the farmer's interests likely to be affected by suggested changes? The tropical islands affected by the war produce almost no important product that grows in any other than the Gulf States. Sugar, tropical fruits, cotton, tobacco—these grow in such luxuriance in the Philippines and the West Indies that under stable government and intelligent cultivation and admission duty free they would very largely displace the American products obtained at greater cost. Probably cotton could survive the competition. But as the development of the islands progresses the people will demand continually increasing quantities of American foodstuffs—products of Western grain and grass fields. Expansion probably means more active and accessible markets with better prices for bread and meat, greater abundance of sugar, fruits, cotton and tobacco, not to mention rum and molasses. Doubtless the economic interests of the food-producing farmer of the great Central and Northern belts of the United States lie in the direction of expansion, even to the taking of the entire group of the Philippines.

The general risks of such expansion over distant colonial possessions have heretofore been pointed out in the Kansas Farmer. It is urged by advocates of the policy of "imperialism" that its advantages are such that we can afford to take these risks; that to absorb the islands we have wrested from Spain is the great and noble thing to do on account of the interests of the people there; that it is always safe to do the great and noble thing; that the signs of the times say to this nation, "Go forward;" that our own interests and the progress of the world beckon us onward; that a great broadening of the benign influence of our free institutions is manifest destiny.

Whatever may be the opinions of individuals or of parties upon these points, it seems almost inevitable that we shall very soon become responsible for whatever takes place in all the islands lately held by Spain, except a few near her shores.

Shawnee County Horticultural Society.

On Thursday, October 6, the society met at A. B. Smith's, south of Topeka, with about forty persons present. Dinner was served on the lawn. Among the fruits furnished were grapes, pears, and persimmons by G. W. Van Osdel, of Silver Lake.

In pursuance of the program, Mrs. Sara E. Roby was called upon and read a very interesting paper on "My Flower Garden," giving her experience in 1898 with raising violets.

Discussed by several members, mainly by asking questions of Mrs. Roby relative to drainage, sunshine, etc., all of which were answered by Mrs. Roby in a way to encourage the growth of violets by her hearers.

Mr. W. P. Popenoe, being asked, gave his experience in protecting fruit trees

from rabbits, which consisted chiefly in tying newspapers around the trees. These last for several years and are worth trying.

Mr. Van Osdel spoke of the Kansas exhibit at Omaha and said it was unworthy of the State of Kansas. This sentiment was agreed to by several members who had seen it.

It was decided by vote that the time of meeting for November and December in the city be changed from 2 o'clock to 1 o'clock.

Next meeting takes place November 3, in the rooms of the State Horticultural Society in the State house, with the following program: "Report on Entomology," by Prof. E. A. Popenoe; "Report on Grapes," by A. H. Buckman; "Marketing Our Products," by Geo. Van Osdel; "Entertainment at Country Homes," by Mrs. J. B. Sims.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

The October report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of corn on October 1 to have been 82 per cent., as compared with 84.1 per cent. on September 1, with 77.1 per cent. on October 1, 1897, and with 82.9 per cent. the mean of the October averages of the last ten years. All the averages of 100 or upward reported last month have disappeared, except in Kentucky, where corn has held its own at one point above the standard. In Ohio and Missouri also the averages are the same as last month, while there is an improvement of four points in Illinois, two points in Iowa, and five points in Nebraska. Throughout the South the decline is general.

The usual wheat report is withheld, pending the result of further investigations.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of oats is 27.8 bushels. This is three-tenths of a bushel per acre less than the preliminary estimate of the crop of 1897, but 2.7 bushels per acre above the averages of the last ten years. The average for quality is 83.3, against 87.6 one year ago.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of barley is 21.6 bushels, or 1.9 bushels less per acre than in 1897, and 1.3 bushels below the mean October estimates for the last ten years. The average for quality is 91.3, as compared with 87.6 last year.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of rye is 15.6 bushels. This is five-tenths of a bushel less than the average of last year, but 2.2 bushels above the mean of the October averages for ten years. The average quality reported is 90.1, against 92.7 one year ago.

The condition of buckwheat has declined, since September 1, 12.6 per cent., being now 72.6. This is 14.6 per cent. below the average on October 1, 1897, and 8.3 per cent. below the mean of the October averages of the last ten years.

The condition of Irish potatoes declined 5.2 per cent. during September. While it is still 1.9 per cent. higher than the October condition last year, it is 2.7 per cent. below the mean of the October averages of the last ten years.

The apple reports show a continued decline in every State in which this crop is of any commercial importance, except in Maine, Michigan, Nebraska and Oregon, where a slight improvement is indicated.

The yield per acre of hops is generally in excess of last year, California, where the yield will probably not exceed 1,000 pounds to the acre, being the exception.

Government Hog Cholera Remedy.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Will you be so kind as to republish the government hog remedy? I have lost the one I had laid by for use. I have found it a good medicine, both for sick and well hogs, so I would like it again, and do not know where else to find it. When I get it again I will secure it sure. J. C. W. Howard, Kas.

Pulverize and mix thoroughly:
1 part wood charcoal,
1 part sulphur,
2 parts sodium chloride (salt),
2 parts sodium bicarbonate (soda),
2 parts sodium hyposulphite,
1 part sodium sulphate,
1 part antimony sulphide.
Dose, one tablespoonful for each 200 pounds weight of hog once a day.

Western Kansas and Colorado, which have always stood regularly at the foot of the class in honey production, have this season gone clear to the head. Not on account of the bad failure of other sections, but the honey flow has been much better than usual in this locality. This part of the country is noted for always doing things contrary to what "other folks" do.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch).
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.

Annual cards in the *Breeders' Directory*, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of KANSAS FARMER free.

Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.

All advertising intended for the current week, should reach this office not later than Monday.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders—

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka Kas

Sheep receipts at Chicago in September were 360,000, compared with 397,000 in 1897, and 377,000 in 1896.

Cattle receipts at Chicago in September were 226,000, compared with 263,000 in 1897, and 248,000 in 1896.

The September receipts of hogs at Chicago were 702,000, a higher record for that market for the month of September than shown for any previous year.

Notice our "Blocks of Three" proposition in "Want column." You are a reader of the Kansas Farmer and know its value. You will confer a favor upon two of your neighbors by explaining its value to them, procuring their subscriptions for one year, and besides, you will secure the "Old Reliable" for yourself for another year free for your trouble. Do it.

The largest cargo ever carried on the lakes was taken recently by the Roebeling, of the new iron ore fleet, from the docks at Duluth, Minn. It consisted of 7,365 net tons of iron ore. The Roebeling was towed by the steamer Stevenson of the same fleet, which also towed the schooner Nasmyth, the combined cargo of the three vessels being 19,761 tons, by far the largest tonnage ever transported by one engine on the lakes.

The scandalous charges and counter charges now bandied as to the Topeka insane asylum prove conclusively that institutions of this class should be removed from the domain of political spoils. This can be done by providing for a strong minority representation on the governing boards, and that not more than one-third of the terms of service can expire during one gubernatorial term.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News, of September 20, estimates the wheat crop of the world, in bushels, as follows:

	1898.	1897.
Europe	1,384,000,000	1,148,500,000
America	813,000,000	725,000,000
Asia	312,000,000	332,000,000
Africa	44,000,000	31,000,000
Australia	54,000,000	34,200,000

World's total, 2,607,000,000 2,270,700,000

The estimates for the United States are, for 1898, 650,000,000; for 1897, 590,000,000.

On another page of this paper is presented a portion of the much-discussed annual address of Sir William Crookes, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. It is well to remind the reader that Sir William is recognized, the world over, as a leading scientist. The fact that he devotes the major part of his address to considerations intimately connected with agriculture, marks the rapidly increasing tendency of agriculture to apply the results of scientific research, as well as the increasing interest investigators are

Queries About Catalpas.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Mr. Hilton's article on Mr. Yaggy's catalpa orchard strikes me right, as do most of his papers. There are a few questions I would like to ask. Where did Mr. Yaggy get his trees or sprouts? How much they cost? How old when set out? And how large were his posts when cut? Did he train them in any way? I have some large catalpas I raised from sprouts I bought in Emporia and think they do well here in this sandy soil.

If Mr. Hilton, Mr. Yaggy or yourself will answer these questions you will have the thanks of an old reader of the Farmer.

E. Y. FREEMAN.

Seward, Okla.

Mr. Yaggy raised his own nursery stock from the seed and transplanted the young trees at both one and two years of age. This is certainly the most practicable and economical way where a grove of any size is to be planted.

Posts cut in sixth year measured four inches and over at the small end, and will measure five inches and over in the eighth year. In from ten to twelve years many of the trees will make two and three posts each.

No training is necessary. Close planting forces the tree to go straight because owing to the dense shade there is only one direction in which it can grow and find the light and that is skyward. All the lower branches that get in the shade cease to grow and soon drop off. Each tree through its own shade does its own trimming.

Mr. Yaggy insists on low, moist soil, fairly well drained in the top three or four feet for the best results in growing catalpa trees. While every one cannot get the favorable conditions enjoyed by Mr. Yaggy on the Arkansas valley, a grove of catalpas will still be a profitable investment, even with a very much slower growth. With one acre planted to 2,000 catalpas, why should any 160-acre farm ever need to buy a post to keep the fences in repair?

Publishers' Paragraphs.

At Harrison's Nurseries, Berlin, Md., they have just completed their budded list for this season, and they found they had an aggregate of 1,014,441 peach trees budded, being 146,828 June buds, all grown from Southern natural seed on land that has never been peached, and in a section where yellows are unknown. The Harrison's Nurseries now have the largest and finest block of peach trees in the United States. The catalogue of the Harrison specialties, peach, apple and plum trees, asparagus roots and strawberry plants, should be in the hands of every fruit-grower and farmer. It will be sent free on application to the nurseries.

Man assists nature in many ways, and he finds it profitable to do so. He keeps weeds out of the field, in order that grain may grow. He kills insects on the trees, so that fruit may ripen to perfection. He grinds the grain for his live stock, because the greedy animals would otherwise swallow much of it whole, and the nutriment would be lost. He grinds up the cobs and roughage and makes palatable that which they otherwise would not eat. He does this work on the farm with his own mill, for there is economy in it. The subject of what grinding mill he wants is one needing attention. It must be easily operated, easily cleaned when not in use, easily repaired, and it must not get out of order or need sharpening too often. The Farmer's Friend Sweep Feed Mill, manufactured by Kelly & Taneyhill, of Waterloo, Iowa, more nearly fills these requirements than anything heretofore on the market. It has burs thirty inches in diameter, is self-sharpening, and may be adjusted to the different kinds of work required.

A sewing machine which exhibits in liberal combination all the best features introduced is the Victor sewing machine, made by the Victor Manufacturing Company, Chicago, with lock-stitch, shuttle running light and quiet. These machines have the following important features: Cheapness, perfect self-adjusting and graduated tension, are under control of the operator and are always positive in their working. They are entirely self-threading in all points, including the shuttle. The needle is self-setting, the attachments are quickly and easily placed and fastened. The shuttle has an easy oscillating motion, causing it to keep its proper place against the race. The low price at which they offer their machine in another column can be made because they manufacture in such immense quantities and deal directly with the user, thus saving the retail dealer's profit. The organs which they manufacture offer equally good attractions both as to quality and price,



the right way, and the other, with large lumps, to illustrate the wrong way.

A novel feature of the dairy display is the work of a woman, a butter sculptress, who carves out of a large mass of butter, busts of Dewey, Sampson, et al. and plates of beautiful flowers.

The third competitive butter exhibit at the Exposition took place September 20-23, W. D. Collier, of Chicago, acting as judge.

Minnesota again captures the first prize, both for creamery and dairy butter display. This shows what persistent well-directed education will do.

ICK ENCES" ARE HISTORY

An important department in THE SATURDAY EVENING Post, a weekly magazine founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1728.

It will give the story of important current events the world over in a condensed form. It will explain and interpret; it will throw light on many puzzling questions, on the meaning and relations of events that come to the general reader. The newspapers do not usually tell the beginnings of national and international troubles—there are usually "missing links" in their story. These lapses the Post will fill out.

"SPIRITED REMARKS"

A strong editorial page. There are not many of them in the country—clever, vigorous, striking editorials from an individual point of view. The best writers have been secured to write regularly for the Post editorial page, which will be made one of its strongest features.

SHORT STORIES AND SKETCHES

Nearly one-half of each issue of the Post will be given to fiction. The stories will be selected wholly for their interest, variety and literary value, and not because of the name or fame of the author. Every story will be fully illustrated by the Post's artists.

THE SATURDAY EVENING Post as it is To-day

A good magazine is a good newspaper in a dress suit. It should have all the brightness, interest, enterprise and variety of the newspaper, with the dignity, refinement and poise of the magazine. The Saturday Evening Post, the oldest periodical in America, is a high-grade illustrated weekly magazine, equal in tone and character to the best of the monthlies.

IT WILL BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS ON TRIAL, FROM NOW TO JANUARY 1, 1899, ON RECEIPT OF ONLY TEN CENTS (THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE IS \$2.50 PER YEAR)

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

and any one who is considering the purchase of one will do well to send for their catalogue.

There is just out a condensed history of the Spanish-American war, containing the principal events of the war, chronologically arranged for ready reference. Latest maps of Philippines, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Cuba, Alaska, and the world, with marginal index showing location of the chief cities and giving their population. An interesting historical description of the recently-acquired United States territory, showing the commercial value of our new possessions. Half-tone portraits of President McKinley, Major General Nelson A. Miles, Major General Wesley Merritt, Major General John R. Brooke, Major General William R. Shafter, Major General Joseph Wheeler, Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Rear Admiral George Dewey, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Commodore Winfield S. Schley, Captain Charles E. Clark, Captain Robley D. Evans, Captain Charles D. Sigbee. Printed on heavy, calendared paper. Bound in paper cover. Size, 11x14 inches. Price 25 cents. Any one sending to this office \$1.10 will receive the Kansas Farmer for one year and a copy of the above described book. Address Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.

One of the most important features of modern dry goods merchandising is mail order business. Boggs & Buhl, Allegheny, Pa., have developed it, along pro-

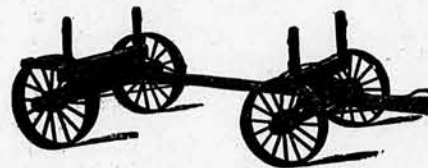
gressive lines, to an extreme degree, and are doing a large and increasing mail order business all over the United States. People find it's to their advantage to send there because they get the pick of extensive assortments—collections of all that is newest and choice, of world-wide production—probably no larger lines of silks and dress goods shown in America. And whether it's medium or finest goods that's wanted—dress goods at 15 cents or \$6 a yard, or at between prices—this firm is determined to win the preference by selling the best of whatever kind is wanted for less money. Choice goods for less prices is their method. No matter where or how far away you live, you get the goods at the same low price, order gets just as careful, prompt attention, as if you were selecting personally in the store. They send samples free, also illustrated catalogue of suits, skirts, capes, jackets and everything in the sixty-four different departments. Every woman who reads this will be pleased if she writes for samples or catalogue or both.

Self Culture is an ably conducted magazine. It has just been enlarged to 128 pages. Such a book coming every month for a whole year for \$1 furnishes much good reading for little money.

Mr. A. L. Robins, of Claremore, Indian Territory, who lately ordered Kansas Farmer sewing machine, writes us as follows: "My wife is highly pleased with the machine bought of you."

Farm Wagon for Only \$19.95.

In order to introduce their Low Metal Wheels with Wide Tires, the Empire Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill., have placed upon the market a Farmer's Handy Wagon, sold at the low price of \$19.95. The wagon is only 25 inches high, fitted with 24 and 30-inch wheels with 4-inch tire.



This wagon is made of the best material throughout, and really costs but a trifle more than a set of new wheels, and fully guaranteed for one year. Catalogue giving a full description will be mailed upon application by the Empire Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill., who also will furnish metal wheels at low prices made any size and width of tire to fit any axle.

Word and Works, published by Rev. Irl R. Hicks, of St. Louis, is the popular journal devoted to weather forecasts, discussions of meteorology and to general home reading. The Kansas Farmer and Word and Works, both for one year, and Hicks' Almanac and Forecasts for 1899, all for \$1.50, sent to this office.

Horticulture.

The Kieffer Pear.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—Replying to M. F. Tatman, will say: The Kieffer pear has been regarded by many as hard and worthless, at least of inferior quality. Yet all are willing to concede its exceeding healthfulness of trees and its great productiveness.

It is evidently the business pear for productiveness, and there is merit in the fact that it is a late variety. The trouble with many is that they think that the pears ought to ripen and be good as soon as they begin to drop from the trees, while the truth is that the Kieffer is more a winter pear than most pears which are grown for that purpose—the Lawrence, the Winter Nellis or the Vicar of Wakefield. None of them will ripen so late or keep so well as the Kieffer.

The habit of expecting it to ripen so early has deceived a great many people; and they do not know what a good pear they have the Kieffer, if it be properly ripened.

Keep the dropped pears picked up in a dark, cool cellar if possible and in a few days they will begin to get good for cooking or canning. Let the pears on the trees alone until just before frost time, or about the last of October, if possible, and then pick them and put them away to ripen, and you will have a fruit superior to any other ripening at that season of the year.

With our long seasons and warm sunshine, we can grow the Kieffer pear to perfection in this State. I have sent samples of the fruit to New York city, to the editor of the Rural New Yorker, who pronounced it as a pear "good enough for anybody." If we can grow so good pears in this State, we ought to grow lots of them. Just try ripening them properly, and see if you have not something better than you knew of before.

A. H. G.

Kieffer Pears.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I notice, in the Kansas Farmer, Mr. Tatman's inquiry about Kieffer pears. I wish to speak a good word for the Kieffer pear. (We have no pear trees to sell, so have no ax to grind.) The fruit farm that I live on was started in 1859. About twenty years ago my folks bought twelve Kieffer pear trees. Of the twelve, five are alive. The seven that died, we believe, bore themselves to death, or rather starved, as we did not feed them. The five that are living we feed with a wagon-load of fresh horse manure yearly to each tree. One of the trees had eight bushels of pears on in 1897. This year it had four bushels. The Kieffer hybrid pear is a cross between the Bartlett pear and the Chinese sand pear. From the Bartlett it gets the good qualities. From the Chinese sand pear it gets the hardiness and productiveness. In quality it is not as good as the Bartlett, but it is from four to five times as productive, and the trees live longer. In St. Joseph, Mo., six miles from our farm, the Kieffer pears retail for \$1.50 a bushel. The Bartletts would bring 20 cents a bushel more, or \$1.70. We have been eating cooked Kieffers on our table for two weeks and like them. Some of them are mellow enough now to eat out of hand, and by October 15 most of them will be mellow enough to eat out of hand. Last year we sold some to the Italian fruit vendors, who wrapped them in tissue paper and sold them along with the California pears. We get \$1 a bushel for Kieffers, right on the farm, and never have enough for the demand. We do not consider the trees blight-proof. We plant some every spring, and have a young orchard of about 100 Kieffers coming on. Judging from Mr. Tatman's description of his pears, we believe that he has a worthless seedling of some winter variety.

If we were to open up a new farm we would build the house from ten to twenty rods back from the road and on each side of the driveway we would plant a row of Kieffer pear trees, planting the trees from eight to ten feet apart in the row. They are very pretty, with their glossy leaves, and in the autumn, when the leaves change color, they are prettier than ever.

A. W. THEMANSOON.
Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kas.

Lawns--Hedges.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—I want to sow some good grass seed on the lawn. What kind will be best? Does Johnson grass stand the hot, dry winds better than blue grass? When is the best time to plant? What will make a pretty hedge around the lawn, and when is the

best time to plant it? I do not want the Osage orange. Have seen beautiful hedges grown in Texas, but did not learn what kind they were. There were no thorns. But perhaps our winters are too cold for the kind grown South. Chapman, Kas. MRS. A. S. GUNN.

More About Muskmelons.

Editor Kansas Farmer:—For many years I grew in Kansas muskmelons for export. I have readily received \$10 per barrel for early muskmelons in Kansas City. I have shipped thousands from Kansas to cities in Colorado. I know a good melon as well as any one, and I have grown better, far better, melons in Kansas than any I have ever "investigated" from Colorado. The Rocky Ford melons owe their popularity to advertising, evenness and quantity as much as to quality. Our home melons usually vary so greatly—although some are excellent—that people get tired of the risk. I have purchased many melons this season for my own table, and of a lot of three or four bought at a time, chosen by myself from outward appearance, part would be delicious and exceedingly satisfactory, while the others would be without sweetness or flavor and so fall on the taste as to be left at every plate. Our growers take no interest. They bring what they have, take what they can get, and feed the refuse to the hogs. I presume many of them do not reserve the very best for seed. The effect of planting muskmelons near cucumbers, gourds, squashes or pumpkins is very deleterious to the melons, and does not seem to add any of the melon's qualities to the cucumbers, gourds or squashes. Scientists differ as to the immediate effect of the pollen, that is, whether it affects the edible portion of the fruit or only the seed, and through the seed the quality of the following generations. I know the latter is true, from experience, but am not prepared to make any definite assertions on the former, but have always held the belief that, no matter how many varieties of cucurbitaceous plants are grown in proximity, each would bear its own fruit unaffected in quality by the pollen, but that the seeds of all are unreliable. If our home growers would burn or feed all their muskmelon seeds and all purchase seeds from a reliable dealer of choice, medium-sized melons and grow under high cultivation, away from all other cucurbitaceous plants, we should soon have reliable melons that would supersede the imported ones. Kansas can and does grow as good melons as any State, as good celery as Michigan, as good tomatoes, cucumbers and sweet corn as Iowa, New York, Maryland or Missouri. It is our own fault that so many thousands of acres "over the line" are gardened for us; that so much of our hard-earned money goes to pay employees for doing what we are capable of doing ourselves, and for freight, carriage, cars and boxes, all or nearly all practically needless. If I had the cash, or if I were in the produce and commission business, I would get several barrels of muskmelon seeds and give them away to the gardeners on condition that they plant no other. Kansas need be second to none in melons or other good things for the table.

WILLIAM H. BARNES,
Secretary Kansas State Horticultural Society.



ON THE BIAS.
That's the secret of the S.A. Bias Girth Horse Blankets. The girth is on the bias—that means crossed. It works automatically. The blanket can't slip. If you pull one side, the other side keeps the blanket from sliding, and yet it doesn't bind the horse. He couldn't displace it if he rolled in it.

Bias Girth
Horse Blankets are made in all styles—to fit any horse—to suit any purse. Ask your dealer for S.A. Bias Girth Blankets, and look for the trade-mark. A book on the subject sent free.

WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia.

Before Winter.

Don't go through another winter without a separator. Butter is highest in price in winter because it is scarcer and harder to make then. The SAFETY HAND SEPARATOR will increase the yield of butter 25 per cent. from whatever milk you have and it will improve the quality of the butter beyond estimate. Buy one before winter sets in and make the best butter and the most butter when it is the best price.



BRANCHES: **P. M. SHARPLES,**
Elgin, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Dubuque, Iowa.
West Chester, Pa.

600 ACRES—13 GREENHOUSES.

TREES & PLANTS

We offer a large and fine stock of every description of

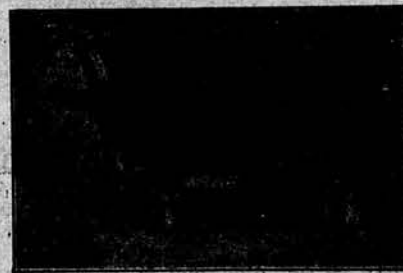
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS,
ROSES, VINES, SMALL FRUITS, HEDGE PLANTS,
FRUIT TREE AND FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.
Priced Catalogue Mailed Free. Established 1852.

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Successors to Sidney Tuttle & Co.,
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SPRING VALLEY HEREFORDS.

Lincoln #7095 by Beau Real, and Klondyke #4001, at the head of the herd. Young stock of fine quality and extra breeding for sale. Personal inspection invited.
ALBERT DILLON, Hope, Kas.

VALLEY GROVE SHORT-HORNS.

THE SCOTCH BRED BULLS

Lord Mayor 112727 and
Laird of Linwood 127149

HEAD OF THE HERD.

LORD MAYOR was by the Baron Victor bull Baron Lavender 2d, out of Imp. Lady of the Meadow and is one of the greatest breeding bulls of the age. Laird of Linwood was by Gallahad out of 11th Linwood Golden Drop. Lord Mayor heifers bred to Laird of Linwood for sale. Also breed Shetland ponies. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. A few young bulls sired by Lord Mayor for sale.

Address **T. P. BABST, PROP., DOVER, SHAWNEE CO., KAS.**

SUNNY SLOPE,

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

WILD TOM
51592,

the great son of
the great sire,
Beau Real 11055,
heads the herd.



Other Bulls in
service are:

**CLIMAX,
LOMOND,
Imp. KEEPON,**
and others.

Registered Hereford Cattle.

At the spring sales of 1898 we sold the highest-priced male and highest-priced female, and also had the highest averages for 5, 10, 20, 40, 60, 80 and 100 head. These averages were higher than that of any Hereford sale of recent years. Salisbury, sold to Mr. Murray Boacook, brought the highest price any Hereford bull ever sold for at public sale in America. Last year the herd won more premiums than any other Hereford herd. We point to the above facts as the best evidence of the superior character of the animals comprising the herd. The attention of discriminating buyers is called to the fact that we have for sale a splendid lot of males and females, bred in the purple, which will be sold as low as equal merit and equal breeding can be purchased elsewhere. Sixty head of the females are bred to imported bulls. Visitors always welcome.

THOS. EVANS, Mgr.

C. S. CROSS, Emporia, Kas.

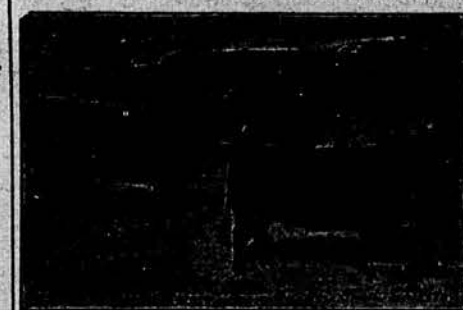
GLENDALE SHORT-HORNS, Ottawa, Kas.

Leading Scotch and Scotch-topped American families compose the herd, headed by the Cruickshank bulls, Glendon 119370, by Ambassador, dam Galanthus, and Scotland's Charm 177364, by Imp. Lavender Lad, dam by Imp. Baron Cruickshank. Young bulls for sale. **C. F. WOLF & SON, Proprietors.**

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

I have combined with my herd the Chambers Short-horn and have the very best blood line of the Bates and Cruickshank families. Herd headed by Baron Flower 114359 and Kirklevington Duke 136104. The Cruickshank Ambassador 110611 lately in service. Best of shipping facilities on the A. T. & S. F. and two branches of Mo. Pac. Rys. Parties met by appointment. **B. W. GOWDY, Garnett, Kas.**

ELDER LAWN HERD SHORT-HORNS.



THE Harris bred bull, **GALLANT KNIGHT** 124466, a son of Gallahad, out of 8th Linwood Golden Drop, heads herd. Females by the Cruickshank bulls, Imp. Thistle Top 83376, Earl of Gloster 74539, etc. Size, color, constitution and feeding qualities the standard. A few good cows for sale now, bred to Gallant Knight.

Address **T. K. TOMSON & SONS, DOVER, KANSAS.**

In the Dairy.

Conducted by D. H. OTIS, Assistant in Dairying, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kas., to whom all correspondence with this department should be addressed.

NOW FOR AN INSTITUTE.

The following information sent out by the Kansas State Agricultural College should receive the thoughtful attention of every farmer, and especially every dairy farmer, in the State:

"The Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, extends help in conducting farmers' institutes whenever such help is desired, so far as funds permit. Members of the faculty are sent at the expense of the college, which also prints, free of charge, programs for all institutes which it assists. This year, on account of other work, the college force can attend institutes in December only, and applications should be sent in October in order that satisfactory arrangements may be made in regard to dates and speakers. Send applications to the President, stating what subjects you desire the college people to speak on. The farmers' institute is one of the most effective means of bringing farmers and their families together for the exchange of experiences and for social enjoyment."

A well-conducted farmers' institute will result in untold value to every community in which it is held. The exchange of thoughts and experiences upon the different phases of farm life will benefit both speaker and hearer. There are many successful farmers who seldom, if ever, make known the secret of their success. They are either too selfish or too indifferent to help others by their experience. Such men need the inspiration that comes from a good, rousing institute to set their tongue loose. On the other hand, there are those who are so conceited that they think they know it all, and are rather inclined to make fun of those who make use of books or papers in connection with farm work. Such people need to attend an institute to have the rough corners knocked off and to find how little they do know. The fact of the matter is, the more a man knows the less he thinks he knows.

As an illustration of what a meeting of this kind can do, last year one of our leading creameries worked up an institute for each of its skimming stations, and in those meetings there were only two men who had any experience with alfalfa. To-day we are told that you can ride twenty miles in that neighborhood without being out of sight of a newly-sown alfalfa field.

Any one interested in organizing an institute should talk the matter over with his enterprising neighbors, plan for a meeting of six or more persons, form at least a temporary organization, appoint a program committee, and attend to what other business may seem necessary. It is customary to hold the institute for two days, and it is always best to plan for a basket picnic in connection with it. If people are obliged to go home for dinner it always makes a break in the meeting and the attendance is invariably smaller. The college generally furnishes two speakers, and rest of program must needs be made up of home talent.

A very interesting feature of an institute is an exhibit of farm products, and it might be well to induce the business men of the town to offer premiums for the best display. For those especially interested in dairying, it would be intensely interesting and valuable to get as many dairy farmers as possible to give the total annual receipts they have realized per cow, and let those that secured the best results explain how they did it.

Music is an important item for the program, and it is also well to have a recitation now and then. These tend to give variety and succulence to the intellectual menu and are very desirable in securing a "balanced ration."

Having arranged the program and seen to it that those who have been assigned parts will be on hand, the next step is to advertise it. Every paper in the county should print the program and call attention to it. The meeting should be announced in every district school house. The college will print the programs for the institute to which they send delegates free of charge, and copies of these programs should be given to every scholar to take home. Ten days before the meeting notices should be put in windows of every store in town.

Now is the time to act. If representatives from the college are desired, requests should be sent in at once. We have only \$500 to expend in this work,

whereas other States have from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and it will be necessary to lay out the work so as to make the most of what we have. We hope that every wide-awake, up-to-date dairyman will see that there is an institute held in his community. It pays. D. H. O.

Dairying in Kansas.

Paper read before the Students' Farmers' Club, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, by George E. Williams.

In presenting this paper, it is not to lead any one, even for a moment, into the belief that dairying, in any line, presents an easy or short road to wealth, however high the prices may prevail at a given time.

On the other hand, it is insisted that it is a hard work and sometimes very disagreeable—one that requires the strictest attention, Sundays as well as week days, and can never be put off until to-morrow; that it requires the strength of a man and the untiring patience of a woman, together with skill, cleanliness and brains.

Kansas has about one-half million milch cows, and could readily maintain ten times that number, with each cow producing twice as much as they do now.

The average cow gives such a limited quantity and quality of milk that it is almost impossible for the farmer's wife to make a grade of butter that will sell with the creamery butter, for it, being in small, uneven lots and most improperly and unfortunately cared for, is sold for a very low grade, which means no adequate compensation to any one.

Such condition of affairs is open for improvement, and if accomplished will mean millions of dollars for the farmers of Kansas through the production of a high-class staple.

Dairying is a leading industry and has yielded a higher prosperity than continual farming, or even wheat-raising, although dairying and farming go very well together, provided too much attention is not put upon the farming.

There are four hundred creameries in Kansas, and this means that the farmers, with the feeds that can be raised, such as corn, Kaffir corn and other sorghums and alfalfa, clover and grasses, besides the bran from their wheat, could bring in a ready income each month.

It takes 150 pounds of butter per year at the present price to keep a cow and pay for the labor that is required to care for her and the butter, and if she gave no more, the owner would not come out even at the end of the year; but if she gave 200 pounds, he would have fifty pounds to add to his profits; and if the cow gave 400 pounds, as she ought to give, she would return 200 pounds profit, or five times as much as the former.

This shows the importance of raising a good cow, one that will bring to the owner a neat profit, and individuality cannot be measured by quantity alone, neither can it be measured by quality alone, but both must go hand in hand; and the dairyman who would keep up with the times will keep a record of both, and, with a knowledge of milk yield and butter fat test, he can weed out all cows that do not give him ample returns, and thus raise the standard of his herd.

The farmer has, in the two drought-resisting plants, alfalfa and Kaffir corn, the best of feeds, by combining twenty pounds of alfalfa and eight pounds of Kaffir corn. This makes a "balanced ration," and with plenty of grass and pure water the cow will do nothing but her best.

Alfalfa comes as near being a perfect cow ration as any single commodity, and there is no doubt in my mind that it will prove the dairyman's mainstay, one that can be depended upon, whether the season be wet or dry, hot or cold.

Kaffir corn and alfalfa are both adapted to Kansas soil and climate and make a good, substantial cow ration when all other forage crops fail.

The dairyman who sells milk and butter can raise all that is necessary for the cow except bran, and ground oats make a very good substitute, and by adding a little corn meal makes a well "balanced ration."

If the farmer will feed the skim-milk to his calves in addition to a ration of bran and corn or corn and ground oats, there is no reason why he cannot make a fair income each month.

To be a good dairyman, you must study the cow herself, and you must insist upon her yielding at least 800 pounds annually. Such animals will not require any more feed, care or attention, if they are properly developed, than the cow that gives half that much.

If the dairyman was to ask me what two words meant most in his business, I would say, "Work and study," for only by these two methods can the dairyman accomplish that which he has undertaken.

Gleanings from Omaha.

An object lesson on the right and the wrong way to churn butter is shown by means of two glass jars, one containing butter in the granular condition, about the size of wheat kernels, to illustrate the right way, and the other, with large lumps, to illustrate the wrong way.

A novel feature of the dairy display is the work of a woman, a butter sculptress, who carves out of a large mass of butter, busts of Dewey, Sampson, etc., and plates of beautiful flowers.

The third competitive butter exhibit at the Exposition took place September 20-25, W. D. Collyer, of Chicago, acting as judge.

Minnesota again captures the first prize, both for creamery and dairy butter display. This shows what persistent, well-directed education will do.

SUMMARY OF BUTTER SCORES FOR SEPTEMBER

State.	98%	97%	96%	95%	94%	93%	92%	91%	90%	89%
Minnesota	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kansas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iowa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nebraska	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

The highest Kansas score, 97%, was made by the Meriden Creamery Co., Meriden, Kas.

There is to be a ten-day milk test in connection with the display of dairy stock at the Exposition. Each cow is to be given credit for fat and other solids produced, strictly in proportion to the food consumed.

Suggestions to Patrons.

The Cawker Creamery Company sent out the following valuable suggestions to their patrons during the month of August:

"Recognizing that in the success of the Cawker creamery the interests of the patrons and the company are, to some extent, mutual, we have thought best to make a few suggestions and give a few facts, which may prove to be some advantage to those who sell their milk.

"A good dairy cow properly fed and cared for is a milk-producing and money-making machine. The farmer needs a constant income, and the cow, with proper treatment, will furnish that income. The bugs may destroy the wheat and the hot winds may burn up the corn, but there is probably no year so unseasonable but that plenty of feed can be procured for the cow. From this time on it will pay the farmer to have his cows fed more than they can get from a dry pasture. Much of the corn this year will yield but little if allowed to mature, but if cut and fed to the cows as fodder it will bring good returns to the owner. Try this for ten days and note the increase in the flow of milk. It

"ALPHA-DE LAVAL" CREAM SEPARATORS.



De Laval Alpha "Baby" Cream Separators were first and have ever been kept best and cheapest. They are guaranteed superior to all imitations and infringements. Endorsed by all authorities. More than 125,000 in use. Sales ten to one of all others combined. All styles and sizes—\$50. to \$225.—Save \$5. to \$10. per cow per year over any setting system, and \$3. to \$5. per cow per year over any imitating separator. New and improved machines for 1898. Send for new Catalogue containing a fund of up-to-date dairy information.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO. 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

will help to keep up the milk during the fall and winter. This is the time to prepare for winter milk. When butter is selling for 25 cents per pound, some will wonder why their cows are dry. Fresh, pure water, grass, with fodder and a little grain, are what the cows need now.

"During last year the farmers of the Elgin district produced over 44,000,000 pounds of butter and about 10,000,000 pounds of cheese, and received therefor nearly \$10,000,000. If the farmer living upon the rich and valuable land in the Elgin district could make dairying pay, surely Kansas farmers could do still better upon less valuable land and much less cost in producing feed. The Cawker creamery is well established upon a sound basis and has a good market for more butter than is being made at present. The prospect is now very favorable for good prices for butter during the fall and winter.

"Farmers, do not allow the corn fodder to blow away, but see that it is fed to the cows and turned into cash. Run the cow machine intellectually and it will do more to support the family than any other department of the farm. As yet, no stamp is required upon the cow in order that she may give milk, but sell your milk to the Cawker creamery and you will receive a check with a stamp upon it on the 15th day of each month."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.



COOK Your FEED and Save Half the Cost—with the PROFIT FARM BOILER

With Dumping Caldron. Empties its kettle in one minute. The simplest and best arrangement for cooking food for stock. Also makes Dairy and Laundry Stoves, Water and Steam Jacket Kettles, Hog Scaiders, Caldrons, etc. Send for circulars. D. R. SPERRY & Co., Batavia, Ill.

The Test of Time



Perkins Wind Mills

have stood the test of time in wheel, runner, regulator and all parts, they are strong, durable, efficient and easy working. Built in many sizes. Meet every requirement for every purpose. Catalogue sent Free. PERKINS WIND MILL CO. 51 Race St., BOSTON, IND.



The Improved U. S. Cream Separators

In thoroughness of separation take the lead. In completeness of design and ease of operation excel all others. Are more substantially made and are superior in all points to all others. All Styles and Sizes. \$75.00 to \$625.00. Agents in all dairy sections.

Send for latest illustrated catalogues.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., - Bellows Falls, Vt.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 29, 1898.

Miami County—L. Flanagan, Clerk.

FOUR HEAD CATTLE—Taken up by D. W. Oyster (P. O. Paola), June 10, 1898, one white yearling heifer, white face and seems to be part Hereford. One white yearling heifer with red specks more or less all over. One light-red yearling steer with a few white hairs all over body. All the above cattle on the southwest order. Also one black two-year-old native steer, white star in forehead, some white under belly. None of the above cattle have horns and all of them have hog-rings in the upper part of the ear, and all are branded on the left hip with brand which looks like letter C or V; total value, \$65.40.

Harper County—W. W. Taylor, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Elmer D. Oldfather, in Banner tp., September 7, 1898, one roan mare, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, slip in left ear and star in face; valued at \$25.

Sedgwick County—A. M. Denny, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Landwehr, in Sherman tp. (P. O. Andale), September 8, 1898, one light bay mare, 10 years old, star in forehead, weight about 900 pounds; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 6, 1898.

Haskell County—S. E. Cave, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Rufus Wyatt, in Haskell tp., September 5, 1898, one white cow, about 6 years old, brand similar to F F; valued at \$18.

COW—By same, one white cow with red neck, about 6 years old, brand similar to F F; valued at \$18.

COW—By same, one red and white cow, about 7 years old, brand similar to F F; valued at \$18.

COW—By same, one red and white cow, about 6 years old, brand similar to F F; valued at \$18.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 13, 1898.

Dickinson County—R. B. Jacobs, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by E. A. Sumner, in Hope tp. (P. O. Hope), September 22, 1898, one red and white bull, dehorned, about 3 years old, branded on back with letter L; valued at \$35.

Miami County—L. Flanagan, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by James Shipley, in Sugar Creek tp., September 17, 1898, one red and white cow, about 8 years old, weight about 900 pounds, branded on the left hip with the figures 3 and 5; valued at \$15.

**CEDAR HILL FARM.**

Seventy head richly-bred Short-horns. The leading families represented. Golden Knight 108088 and Baron Ury 2d 124970 in service. Twelve young bulls of serviceable age for sale. Also 100 head high-grade bulls, 100 high-grade heifers and fifty head yearling heifers, 100 well-bred roadster horses. Address C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas.

LIVE STOCK ARTIST.

F. D. TOMSON,

514 Monroe Street, - - Topeka, Kansas.
Breder's correspondence solicited.

THE IMPROVED VICTOR Incubator
Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest first-class Hatcher in the market. Circulars FREE.
GEO. ERTEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

GEORGE W. BARNES, Auctioneer, Valencola, Kas. Lowest terms. Extensive experience both as breeder and salesman. All correspondence given prompt attention.

G. W. STORES,

AUCTIONEER, BURLINGAME, KAS. THIRTY years' experience. Extensive acquaintance. Correspondence solicited.

J. N. HARSHBERGER,

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, LAWRENCE, KAS. 12 Years of experience. Sales made anywhere in the United States. Terms the lowest. Write before claiming date.

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER—S. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Compile catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards, Denver, Col., to make all their large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

BELGIAN HARES.

Thoroughbred high-grade stock. Any farmer can raise them and the flesh is in constant demand at fancy prices. Write for circular. **LANPHERE BELGIAN HARE CO.**, Kansas City, Kas.

ITALIAN BEES.

Bred from queens imported from Italy. Full colonies; two, three and four frame nucleus shipped anywhere and safe arrival guaranteed. We ship Bees any time from March to November. Queens, hives and supplies generally. **A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kas.**

FOR SALE.

My entire premium herd A. J. C. C. registered Jersey cows.

Ten from 3 to 7 years old, part of herd fresh November and December, balance January, February and March. One breeding bull 2 years old. Three bull calves 11 months old. Four heifers 11 months old.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Stoke Pogis and other strains. **E. A. SMITH, Lawrence, Kas.**

Public Sale of Poland-Chinas!—AT—**ROSE CREEK FARM**

On Wednesday, November 2, 1898.

Sixty-five head of selected boars and choice gilts eight to fourteen months old. Take Rock Island or U. P. railroad for Belleville, Kas. Send for catalogue. **H. WOODFORD, Mgr., Chester, Neb.**

GREAT**Short-horn Cattle Sale!**

Don't fail to attend the annual sale of Short-horn Cattle, to be held at

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 22, 1898.

—BY—

GEO. BOTHWELL,
Of Nettleton, Missouri,

BREEDER OF

THICK-FLESHED, EARLY-MATURING
SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Watch for further announcements.

W. E. SPEARS

RICHMOND, KAS.

For Sale—22 Head of Herefords.

Five registered cows—Lord Wilton and Anxiety—bred to Dial 3d No. 71453; fifteen grade cows, all bred; one yearling bull, Lord Wilton and Anxiety; one five-year-old bull, sired by Banker No. 1324, by Illinois No. 920 (5895).

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

PUBLIC SALE**Thursday, Oct. 27,**

—OF—
400 Unregistered Hereford
heifer calves from the

ADAIR
HEREFORD
HERD

OF PALODURO, TEXAS,

—AT THE—

STOCK YARDS SALE PAVILION**Kansas City, Mo.**

COLS. J. W. JUDY and F. M. WOODS, Auctioneers.
For descriptive circular and particulars address

RICHARD WALSH, Paloduro, Tex.,
or **T. F. B. SOTHAM, Chillicothe, Mo.**

PUBLIC SALE

AT ASHLAND STOCK FARM, ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES NORTH OF
MUSCOTAH, ATCHISON COUNTY, KANSAS, OCTOBER 25, 1898.

73 Thoroughbred Poland-China Hogs and 7 Thoroughbred Short-horn Bull Calves.

The hogs consist of thirty boars of last spring's farrow, and forty-three sows sired by Gold Bug 18098 and Tecumseh '90 17730, out of sows sired by Hands Off, Grand Price, W. B. Tecumseh, L. S. Tecumseh, and J. H. Sanders.
The Short-horn bulls are of Young Marys and Beauties and are as grand a lot as ever went into a sale ring—they are of that low-down, beefy type, all reds.

Write for catalogue.

Address

M. C. VANSELL,
Muscotah, Kansas.

AUCTIONEER:
COL. JAS. N. HARSHBERGER,
LAWRENCE, KAS.

—GREAT FIVE DAYS' SALE OF REGISTERED CATTLE.—**Hereford Cattle.****47 BULLS AND 53 COWS AND HEIFERS.**

AT STOCK YARDS SALE BARN.

Kansas City, Mo., November 15 and 16, 1898.

FOR CATALOGUE APPLY TO

GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Missouri.
Or **JAS. A. FUNKHOUSER, Plattsburg, Missouri.**

Auctioneers—COL. J. W. JUDY, COL. J. W. SPARKS, COL. S. A. SAWYER.

Short-horn Cattle.**30 BULLS AND 120 COWS AND HEIFERS.**

AT STOCK YARDS SALE BARN,

At Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 17, 18 AND 19, 1898.

FOR CATALOGUE APPLY TO

H. C. DUNCAN, Osborn, Missouri.
Or **W. T. CLAY, Plattsburg, Missouri.**

✠ RIDGEWOOD HEREFORDS ✠**Ridgewood Farm, Leavenworth County, Kansas.**

This herd was started in 1882 by Mr. Lucien Scott, President of the First National Bank of Leavenworth, and no expense was ever spared by him to keep it up to the highest standard of breeding. Since 1893 it has been owned by Mr. Scott's widow and Charles N. Whitman. It is made up entirely of Grove 3d, Lord Wilton and Anxiety strains. For many years past Star Wilton 18th 33254 has been at the head of the herd, with Duke of Cumberland 53658 and Brainard 41770 as assistants; and now the imported bull Soudan 75136 Vol. XVIII is at the head of the herd, with the imported bull Randolph 79296 Vol. XVIII, Hesiod 20th 61362, old Star Wilton 18th, Tom Beau Monde 71126 and Jonathan 71072 as assistants.

125—Head of Registered Stock—125

ALL BRED AND RAISED ON RIDGEWOOD FARM, WILL BE OFFERED

AT PUBLIC SALE**AT KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS SALE BARN, OCTOBER 31 AND NOVEMBER 1, 2 AND 3, 1898.**

Also 500 Head of the Highest Grade Hereford Calves From the Celebrated L. S. Ranch, Mostly Heifers

COL. F. M. WOODS and
COL. S. A. SAWYER, } Auctioneers.

Catalogues Now Ready. Address **R. W. BROMELL, Mgr.,**
Ruble, Leavenworth Co., Kas

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Oct. 10.—Cattle—Receipts since Saturday, 11,464; calves, 474; shipped Saturday, 5,525 cattle; 442 calves. The market was generally steady on desirable grades. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.			
No.	Ave. Price.	No.	Ave. Price.
41.....	1,306 \$4.75	19.....	1,006 \$4.50
WESTERN STEERS.			
40.....	1,123 \$4.40	135.....	1,130 \$4.25
25 stk.....	624 4.05	137.....	1,066 3.65
285 fdr.....	911 3.50	106 fdr.....	955 3.43½
124.....	842 3.15	49 can.....	688 2.75

NATIVE HEIFERS.

26.....	710	\$4.35	28.....	734	\$4.35
1.....	1,180	\$4.00	1.....	970	\$3.75
27 a & h.....	987	\$3.80	2.....	1,280	\$3.25
2.....	980	\$2.80	10.....	845	\$2.50
2.....	1,025	\$2.25	2.....	656	\$2.00

NATIVE FEEDERS.

NATIVE FEEDERS.					
1.....	930	\$4.25	23.....	1,047	\$4.20
26.....	1,007	4.10	1.....	1,010	4.00
3.....	946	3.75	3.....	973	3.65
1.....	910	3.50			

NATIVE STOCKERS.

3 yrl.....	578	\$4.50	4.....	565	\$4.35
20.....	737	\$4.20	1.....	560	\$4.15
3.....	843	\$4.00	2.....	675	\$4.00
2.....	850	\$3.75	3.....	850	\$3.50

Hogs—Receipts since Saturday, 3,523; shipped Saturday, 109. The market opened 5 to 10c higher and closed with most of the advance lost. The following are representative sales:

85.....	223	\$3.72½	91.....	188	\$3.72½	39.....	258	\$3.70
32.....	193	\$3.70	76.....	230	\$3.70	81.....	213	\$3.67½
53.....	253	\$3.67½	76.....	281	\$3.67½	6.....	161	\$3.67½
80.....	218	\$3.67½	87.....	238	\$3.67½	77.....	215	\$3.67½
89.....	223	\$3.67½	91.....	226	\$3.67½	67.....	217	\$3.65
87.....	184	\$3.65	76.....	200	\$3.65	81.....	193	\$3.65
47.....	190	\$3.65	68.....	244	\$3.65	89.....	191	\$3.65
71.....	271	\$3.65	63.....	322	\$3.65	74.....	270	\$3.65
12.....	148	\$3.62½	69.....	213	\$3.62½	73.....	295	\$3.62½
70.....	224	\$3.62½	88.....	241	\$3.62½	78.....	241	\$3.62½
96.....	218	\$3.62½	28.....	181	\$3.60	78.....	241	\$3.60
91.....	184	\$3.62½	200.....	135	\$3.50	1.....	380	\$3.25
2.....	345	\$3.25	2.....	415	\$2.50	4.....	122	\$3.00
1.....	200	\$3.00	1.....	150	\$3.00	10.....	210	\$2.50

Sheep—Receipts since Saturday, 1,573; shipped Saturday, 1,260. The market was active and steady. The following are representative sales:

553 U. lms.....	61	\$5.15	40 U. lms.....	54	\$4.50
118 Tex.....	73	\$7.10	2 cull lms.....	60	\$3.50
28 sw.....	59	\$3.00	9 bucks.....	55	\$2.00
12 stock.....	69	\$2.00	2 culls.....	lot	\$1.00

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market steady to 10c higher; native shipping steers, \$4.00@5.00; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, \$3.70@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.25; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.75; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.90@4.50, with sales mostly at \$3.25@4.00; cows and heifers, \$2.10@3.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; market 5 to 10c higher; yorkers, \$3.75@3.85; packers, \$3.70@3.85; butchers, \$3.85@3.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; native muttons, \$4.00@4.55; lambs, \$4.00@4.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,500; market strong to 10c higher; beefs, 4.00@5.70; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.65; Texas steers, \$2.90@3.85; westerns, \$3.60@4.55; stockers and feeders, \$3.15@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; market opened 5 to 10c higher, but weakened later; light, \$3.45@3.90; mixed, \$3.55@3.90; heavy, \$3.40@3.90; rough, \$3.40@3.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; market strong to 10c higher; natives, \$3.00@4.60; westerns, \$3.50@4.45; lambs, \$4.00@6.15.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

	Oct. 10.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wht.—Oct.....	63½	64	63½	63½	63½
Dec.....	63½	64	63½	63½	63½
May.....	65	65½	64½	64½	65½
Corn—Oct.....	29½	30	29½	29½	29½
Dec.....	30	30	29½	29½	29½
May.....	32	32	31½	31½	32
Oats—Oct.....	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½
Dec.....	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½
May.....	22½	23	22½	22½	23
Pork—Oct.....	7 77½	7 77½	7 75	7 77½	7 77½
Dec.....	7 77½	7 77½	7 75	7 77½	7 77½
Jan.....	8 90	8 90	8 75	8 90	8 90
Lard—Oct.....	4 65	4 70	4 65	4 70	4 65
Dec.....	4 72½	4 70	4 65	4 70	4 65
Jan.....	4 82½	4 82½	4 75	4 80	4 80
Ribs—Oct.....	5 17½	5 20	5 17½	5 20	5 20
Dec.....	4 63	4 60	4 55	4 60	4 60
Jan.....	4 62½	4 63½	4 57½	4 62½	4 62½

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Oct. 10.—Wheat—Receipts here to-day were 558 cars; a week ago, 693 cars; a year ago, 494 cars. Sales by sample on track: Hard, No. 1, 63½c; No. 2 hard, 60½@64c; No. 3 hard, 57½@61½c; No. 4 hard, 54½@58½c; rejected hard, 48½@56½c. Soft, No. 2, nominally 65½@66c; No. 3 red, 60½@63c; No. 4 red, nominally 54½@58c.

Corn—Receipts here to-day were 17 cars; a week ago, 21 cars; a year ago, 126 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 27½@28½c; No. 3 mixed, 28c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 27c; No. 5 mixed, nominally 26c. White, No. 2, 28c; No. 3 white, nominally 27½c; No. 4 white, nominally 25½@27c.

Oats—Receipts here to-day were 12 cars; a week ago, 28 cars; a year ago, 38 cars. Sales by sample on track: Mixed, No. 2, 23c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 21½@22c; No. 4 mixed, 20½c. White, No. 2, 24c; No. 3 white, 23½c; No. 4 white, nominally 20½@21c.

Rye—No. 2, 46½c; No. 3, 45½@46c; No. 4, nominally 43½c.

Hay—Receipts here to-day were 35 cars; a week ago, 76 cars; a year ago, 36 cars. Quotations are: Choice prairie, \$6.75@7.00; No. 1, \$6.00@6.50. Timothy, choice, \$6.75@7.00. Clover, \$5.50@6.00. Alfalfa, \$6.50. Straw, \$3.50@3.75.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Oct. 10.—Eggs—Strictly fresh, 13½c per doz.

Butter—Extra fancy separator, 20c; firsts, 18½c; dairy, fancy, 16c; store packed, 14c; packing stock, 11c.

Poultry—Hens, 6c; broilers, 8½c; large springs, 7c; roosters, old, 15c each; young roosters, 20c; ducks, 5c; young ducks, 6½c.

geese, 4c; goslings, 6½c; turkeys, old, 93c young, 92½c; pigeons, 50c per doz.

Fruits—Grapes, 20c per peck. Peaches, 50c 15c per peck. Apples, home grown varieties, \$2.50@3.00 per bbl.

Vegetables—Roasting ears, home grown, 5c per doz. Tomatoes, home grown, \$1.00@1.25 per bu. Cucumbers, 20c@45c per bu. Green and wax beans, 35c@50c per bu. Lettuce, home grown, 40c@60c per bu. Onions, Red Globe, 40c per bu. Beets, 30c per bu. Cabbage, home grown, 20c@40c per doz. Celery, 30c@45c per doz. Pumpkins, \$1.00 per doz. Squash, 75c per doz. Turnips, 35c per bu.

Potatoes—Home grown, 30c per bu. Sweet potatoes, home grown, 50c per bu.

Special Want Column.

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small or special advertisements for short time, will be inserted in this column, without display, for 10 cents per line, of seven words or less, per week. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order. It will pay. Try it!

SPECIAL.—Until further notice, orders from our subscribers will be received at 1 cent a word or 7 cents a line, cash with order. Stamps taken.

WANTED—A reliable, capable farmer to work river bottom land, two miles from North Topeka. Everything furnished. Will furnish work from November 1 till spring at fair wages. Address Box 135, North Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Polands and Berkshires from weanlings up, at very low prices. O. P. Updegraff, North Topeka, Kas.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the undersigned for proposals looking to the purchase of the Eudora Creamery plant, located in Eudora, Douglas county, Kas., with skimming station in Sibberville, Kas. Bids will be opened at noon, Saturday, December 3, 1898. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Wm. Bowman, Secretary, Sibberville, Kas.

FOR RENT—Eighty acres of second bottom land, well improved, six miles northeast of Topeka. For particulars, call on or address John Rollheuser, 123 East Fourth St., Topeka, Kas.

AUCTION SALE—At Neosho Rapids, Kas., on October 20, I will sell at public auction eighty (80) head of cattle, of which thirty will be young steers, balance young cows and heifers. Of the cows twenty will be fresh during November and December. Farm eight miles east of Emporia. For particulars write for bills. H. B. Williams, Neosho Rapids, Kas.

FOR SALE—Fifty pedigreed Duroc-Jersey Red spring pigs. Address Charles Dorr, Peterton, Kas.

WANTED—Eight or ten first-class milch cows. Short-horns preferred. Must give at least three gallons a day; state price, age, when fresh, breed and where they can be seen. No scrubs wanted. Address "Purchaser," Kansas Farmer Office.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS—Three dollars to five dollars each, eligible to record and choice breeding; no feed and must sell. M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kas.

WANTED, AGENTS—We want an agent in every county in Kansas. Those acquainted with the farmers and threshers preferred. Liberal commission. For particulars, address The Victor Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

BLOCKS OF THREE—Two new subscriptions for one year for \$2, and, in addition, a renewal for one year free to any old subscriber who sends two new subscriptions and \$2 in one order. Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.

TEN THOUSAND MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG apple trees, six feet high, for sale, two years old. G. S. Sweet, Columbus, Kas.

WANTED—One or two reliable salesmen to represent an old established firm manufacturing a profitable and salable line of staple products. References required. Address Manufacturer, Commercial Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to procure subscriptions for the best fifty-cent woman's monthly magazine in the United States. The most beautiful and popular woman's magazine on very liberal commissions. Terms, sample copies, special helps and premiums furnished free. Address THE AMERICAN QUEEN, 78-80 Walker St., New York.

WE WANT men to take orders at once for our farm machinery, and other lubricating oils and greases. Liberal commission. Write for terms. Canfield Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

ALFALFA SEED WANTED by F. Farteldes & Co. Lawrence, Kas. Correspond with them.

WANTED—Team of good young draft horses, mares preferred, not over six years old; weight 1,300 to 1,400; cash. Write full particulars, stating price, D. F. Wickman, P. O. Box 107, Topeka, Kas.

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE—Forty-six cows and heifers, Cruickshank, Young Marys, Rose of Sharon and others; an extra lot. Nearly all were sired by that grand Cruickshank, Royal Prince 100646. Six bulls ready for service, sired by Young Mary bull, Glendon 119371. Parties met by appointment. Theodore Saxon, St. Marys, Pottawatomie Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—Three herd boars which have proven great sires, but now can be spared. These Poland-China boars are Look Me Up 40629 by Look Me Over, 2 years old; Hadley Jr.'s Equal 19115 by Hadley Jr. out of Spot H. 2d, 18 months; and King Tecumseh 85307 by King Perfection and out of Queen Tecumseh, 5 years old. Address, R. H. Wheeler, Lawrence, Kas.

WE WANT RELIABLE MEN in every locality at once to sell to farmers, threshermen and mills our high-grade lubricating oils, greases and specialties. Makes an excellent side line for farm implement dealers. We are manufacturers, and with our instructions an inexperienced man can become an expert oil salesman. Write at once for terms. Malone Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Thepure-bred Cruickshank bull, My Lord 116563, bred by Col. Harle; sire Imp. Spartan Hero 77932; dam Imp Lady of the Meadow (Vol. 30, p. 615), for a pure-bred Cruickshank bull—can't use him any longer in my herd. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

TO STOCKMEN—Feed Mills and Corn-Shellers used as samples and at fair, special bargains. Write or see us. Sandwich Mfg. Co., 1205 Union avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—One or two reliable salesmen to represent an old established firm manufacturing a profitable and salable line of staple products. References required. Address "Manufacturer," Commercial Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

WE MAKE A GOOD FARMER'S SPRING WAGON, two lay-backs and let-down end-gate, for \$55. Warranted. We will ship on approval to responsible parties. Kinley & Lannan, 424-426 Jackson street, Topeka, Kas.

MACLEAN FARMERS' SUPPLY CO., Kansas City, Mo. (Between Union Depot and Stock Yards.) Sell machinery and other supplies to farmers direct, saving the consumer middlemen's profits. Send now for 1898 Spring Price List.

BLOSSOM HOUSE—Opposite Union depot, Kansas City, Mo., is the best place for the money, for meals or clean and comfortable lodging, when in Kansas City. We always stop at the BLOSSOM and get our money's worth.

RICHLAND HERD—I want to close out the entire herd of Poland-China sows and herd boars, including Klever's 1st Model 18245 S. What's Wanted Jr. 2d 18534, and B's Black U. S. 18967. The breeding and quality of these boars ought to suit anybody. Come and inspect, the only way to get suited. F. W. Baker, Council Grove, Morris Co., Kas.

DAIRY WAGON FOR SALE—Good two-horse covered dairy wagon, custom made. A. E. Jones, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Three Shetland ponies. Call or address H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas. (Prospect Farm, three miles west of Kansas avenue.)

HIGH-GRADE Shropshire rams, lambs and yearlings. E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kas.

640 ACRES ARKANSAS LAND—Two miles from station, to trade on Kansas farm. Will pay balance or assume incumbrance. E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kas.

BERKSHIRES—Choice bred sows by Imported Lord B. Comely, and boars ready for service. Wm. B. Sutton & Son, Russell, Kas.

SHORT-HORN BULLS—Cruickshank-topped, for sale. Choice animals of special breeding. Address Peter Sim, Wakarusa, Shawnee Co., Kas.

BERKSHIRE-ANGUS BULLS—Three individuals of serviceable ages; registered. Wm. B. Sutton & Son, Russell, Kas.

FOR SALE—Five first-class registered Clydesdale stallions. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Thirteen fine Poland-China boars. Call on or address H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas. (Farm three miles west of Kansas avenue.)

WRITE TO ALBRIGHT RICHTER—Hollywood, Kas. how to sub-irrigate a garden, etc., and cost of same. Send him the size or dimensions of your garden, and he will give full information.

COTTSWOLD RAMS FOR SALE—W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

HEREFORD CATTLE—Breeding stock for sale. Archibald cattle a specialty. Visitors welcome. J. C. Curry, proprietor "Greenacres Farm," Quenemo, Osage Co., Kas.

PURE-BRED HEREFORDS

FOR SALE. THIRTY-FIVE HEAD OF BULLS AND HEIFERS.

They are extra good ones. Prices as low as any responsible breeder. Farm adjoins the city, Address H. L. LEIBFRIED, Emporia, Kas.

R. S. COOK, WICHITA, KAS., Poland-China Swine

BREEDER OF

The Prize-winning Herd of the Great West. Seven prizes at the World's Fair, eleven firsts at the Kansas District fair, 1898; twelve firsts at Kansas State fair, 1894; ten first and seven second at Kansas State fair, 1895. The home of the greatest breeding and prize-winning boars in the West, such as Banner Boy 28441, Black Joe 28603, World Beater and King Hadley. For Sale, an extra choice lot of richly-bred, well-marked pigs by these noted sires and out of thirty-five extra large, richly-bred sows. Inspection or correspondence invited.

200 — PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA SWINE FOR SALE — 200

By GEO. CHANNON, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kas., Breeder of Poland-China Swine and Short-horn Cattle.

I must reduce my herds to the minimum on account of short feed and insufficient accommodations for winter, therefore will sell at prices that should be a big object to purchasers. My offering consists of tried brood sows, gilts and boars, all ages. Will sell singly or in lots to suit. The young stock is by my herd boars Prince Bismarck 1867, Seldom U. S. 18218, Duke of Weston and Corwin. Come now and get a bargain. Also, for sale thirty extra fine young short-horn bulls, sired by Glendower 10838. None better in Kansas.

Sir Charles Corwin 14520 and Harry Faultless, Jr.

HEADS OF HERD.



We have been in the show ring for the last three years, always winning the lion's share of the premiums. If you want prize-winners and pigs bred in the purple, we have them. All ages of Poland-China swine for sale. Write or come and see us. We have an office in the city—Rooms 1 and 2 Firebaugh Building.

ELM BEACH FARM, Wichita, Kas., C. M. IRWIN. S. C. DUNCAN, Supt.

ELI ZIMMERMAN,

Proprietor of the Brown County Herd of Poland-China Swine and General Live Stock Auctioneer, is prepared to make sales anywhere. He is a first-class salesman and keeps posted on the prices of live stock and the best time when to sell and when not to sell. Registered Poland-China Swine of both sexes of the best strains of blood always on hand. Address him at

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Power, Shellers, Saw frames, Truck Wagons, Buggies, and 1,000 other things at wholesale prices, direct to the consumer. If you have some catalogue mailed free. Write to THE KANSAS CITY MACHINERY CO., 1409 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

DO YOUR OWN... GRINDING with one of our FARMER'S FRIEND Sweep Feed Mills. The farmer can save mill tolls and save cost of hauling. It has adjustable force feed, steel ball bearings, burrs 10 in. diameter and self-sharpening. Write for circulars and prices. KELLY & TANEYHILL, Waterloo, Ia.

\$9.50 Buys a High Victor Sewing Machine with full set of attachments. Adapted to light or heavy work. Guaranteed for 10 years. 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL. \$22.00 Buys a First Victor Sewing Machine. Guaranteed for

The Poultry Yard

Conducted by C. B. TUTTLE, Excelsior Farm, Topeka, Kas., to whom all inquiries should be addressed. We cordially invite our readers to consult us on any point pertaining to the poultry industry on which they may desire fuller information, especially as to the diseases and their symptoms which poultry is heir to, and thus assist in making this one of the most interesting and beneficial departments of the Kansas Farmer. All replies through this column are free. In writing be as explicit as possible, and if in regard to diseases, give symptoms in full, treatment, if any, to date, manner of caring for the flock, etc. Full name and postoffice address must be given in each instance to secure recognition.

KANSAS STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.
President, A. M. Story, Manhattan.
Secretary, J. W. F. Hughes, Topeka.

Poultry Show—At Topeka, January 9 to 14, 1899 C. H. Rhodes, judge.

OCTOBER WORK IN THE POULTRY YARD.

Now that cool weather is approaching, many things will suggest themselves to the practical poultry grower as needing attention, some at once, others in the near future. It is always well to be ahead of time, if possible. There are always many unthought of and unexpected things happening to take up the time and delay the more important matters if left to be done till the last minute, hence the necessity of "taking time by the forelock" and doing what we know will be required of us in good season, so as to be prepared for emergencies.

As cool nights approach, the stock will need closer attention than through the warm weather of summer, and it will soon be time to place the fowls in winter quarters. This suggests the propriety of a thorough renovation of the premises.

A THOROUGH CLEANING

should be one of the first things to be attended to, especially if the fowls have occupied the houses through the summer. Let the fowls go into winter quarters clear of vermin of all sorts, and see to it that they also go into clean houses. No flock can possibly do its best if in foul and filthy houses. Now is also a good time, if not already done, to turn over the yards and sow to rye for winter pasture. If no yards are used and fowls have unlimited range, sow a piece of rye, anyway, for them to run to when no snow is on the ground, and secure green food. It will save feed, and, besides, keep them much healthier.

WARM HOUSES.

And don't forget the houses. See that they are warm and comfortable. A good rule is, to have them warm enough so that water will not freeze in them over night in the coldest weather. If not so warm as this their combs are liable to be frosted, and in that case laying ceases till the frosted parts heal, at least, and often longer.

If the old house must do duty for another winter, see that it is tight and free from draughts these cool nights. No one cause is so prolific of colds and roup as the cold air blowing over the fowls while on the roosts. If a new house is to be built, do it in good season, and be ready for winter when it comes. Then it will be too late for best results.

Another very important point at this time of year, or as soon as distinguishable, is the

SEPARATION OF THE SEXES,

especially the young stock. If allowed to run together indiscriminately, the pullets will never do as well or reach that state of perfection which they will attain to if given a place to themselves where they will not be worried by the too attentive cockerels. Pullets so separated will grow faster, mature quicker, and attain a larger size than is possible otherwise. If the cockerels are not wanted for breeding purposes, they should be disposed of or used on the home table as fast as possible, thus cutting down materially the cost for feed and maintenance. The gain in weight after a marketable size is reached will not equal what they will consume in feed if kept longer.

BUYING BREEDING STOCK.

A great deal of breeding stock will be purchased this month. For several reasons this is one of the most desirable months in which to make purchases. As a rule, better values can be secured now than in the spring. Breeders are often overstocked at this time of year and can afford to sell good birds cheaper now to make room and save feed than in the spring after they have been wintered. Then, too, if the breeding stock is bought now it can be given the care which will cause it to produce the eggs that will give us the early chicks—the much-striven-for object in the poultry business.

But right here, let me enter a word of caution to those intending to purchase breeders, especially to the beginner.

Many will purchase a breeding pen of high-scoring exhibition birds to start with, fully expecting that the offspring will be the equal in all respects of their parents, under the impression that "like begets like." Very often those pursuing this course are sadly disappointed. The unvarnished truth is, that a breeding pen of fowls will not certainly produce their like except they have been carefully bred for years in an unbroken succession of good blood. The highest-scoring birds will not always produce high-scoring chicks. Hence the necessity of exercising care in purchasing stock for breeding purposes. My suggestion would be, to select your man to buy from whose reputation as a breeder is good, whose stock is known to be up to date in regard to quality, and whose honesty and integrity is beyond question, then from this man buy good breeding, not exhibition stock, and leave the matter of mating up for best results to his judgment. Of course, if one wants to go into the show room and win the ribbons, the case is different. But for the foundation of a flock of standard-bred poultry, too much care cannot be exercised in its selection. A little care here will probably save years of time and much disappointment hereafter.

Oyster Shells.

One of the necessities of the poultry yard is a good supply of oyster shells. Nothing furnishes so easily and so surely the required material for egg shells as these natural productions of the sea. Lime is supposed to be necessary to egg production, and there is a "tradition" that gravel (decomposed by the grinding to which it is subjected in that extraordinary machine, a fowl's gizzard) helps largely in the formation of egg shells. But, better than either of these, or both combined, are oyster shells. And it is a question whether the good which they accomplish in poultry economy ends with the round, firm, polished white or brown egg shell.

Am I wrong in supposing that there may be something of even more value in these broken bivalves? May not the seemingly petrified gelatine and other constituents of which they are in part composed (even if lime is the most apparent quality), serve also as some portion of the egg itself, or may it not add even somewhat to the bone and fiber of the body of the fowl?

If neither of these last named results is due to the other constituents of the oyster shell, why is it that the whole flock cluster about a fresh supply with such evident delight, crooning their thanks, or seizing upon them with the avidity of school children upon a new parcel of bonbons? And why is there always an increased supply for the egg basket after such a liberal repast? For that this last is the fact is the sustained experience of all who give oyster shells regularly to their fowls. To obtain them for use, those living in the neighborhood of large towns or villages can have them for the asking, at the back yards of hotels and restaurants, and very likely the owners will also furnish an old barrel in which to remove them from the premises. Suitable mills can be had at little expense for grinding them and dry bones, etc., from all dealers in poultry supplies; or in the absence of a mill, a large stone in each of your yards and a hammer is a fairly good substitute, and care must be exercised lest the eager beaks of the fowls do not get crushed as well as the shells. A plentiful supply of this crushed shell should be kept in shallow boxes in the yards where the flock can have free access to them, and refilled as necessity requires. For persons living near many of the creeks throughout this region, a very good substitute may be found in the common muscle shell, which is of the same nature as the oyster shell, and in many places can be gathered up by the wagon-load. If neither of these methods are convenient, the oyster shell can be bought, all ready for use, of any dealer in poultry supplies, at a nominal cost. Try the experiment of feeding plenty of crushed oyster shell and ground bone to the flock for a short time, and note the result—an increased productiveness, as well as increased health and vigor of the flock.

Whitewash.

Those who have been inquiring for the receipt for a good whitewash for wood, stone or brick, will find the government formula published on third page of last week's issue. This wash is equally good for interior use, and has the advantage over ordinary whitewash that it will not rub off, being almost equal to oil paint in this respect.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures all throat troubles. Why wear out your throat by incessant coughing, when this reliable remedy can be bought for only 25 cents a bottle?

One Girl's Story.

This is an occurrence in the life of a young girl who had a near approach to death, and of the marvelous manner in which she was rescued.

Eighteen years ago Miss Mabel Shields was born in Chicago.

The most remarkable fact about her is, that she is alive to-day, living with her mother at 4846 West Congress Street, and enjoying excellent health.

Two years ago she commenced to fail, a number of complications setting in, incident to budding womanhood.

Her experience and sufferings during those two years were not only distressing but terrible. At last, utterly discouraged, she found relief and perfect health.

Her own story relating this experience will be a matter of great interest to hundreds of young women who are passing through the same period of life fraught with danger and death.

Miss Shields said: "Two years ago I commenced to fail in health. At first I did not pay much attention to my failing health, thinking I would mend shortly.

"I grew worse week after week till I became so bad that I was obliged to receive medical treatment.

"I went to the best hospital here for six weeks, but was not benefited.

"I had a terrible throbbing in my head day and night: my whole system was on the verge of a nervous collapse, and for weeks I could not sleep. I then went to a famous eye and ear infirmary.

"The physician there believed at first that something was growing in my ear, but after receiving treatment from him some time, finally told me there was no such growth, but it was purely a case of extreme ner-

vousness and bad state of the blood. He was not able to give me any relief.

"I lost all color, had no good blood, and when I held up my hands you could almost see through them. I was so weak that I could not walk up stairs.

"I was completely discouraged, for the physical state I was in was deplorable.

"One of my friends suggested that I take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which I finally did.

"After having used the pills in one box I felt much better. I kept taking the pills and grew stronger each week, my nervousness decreased and I regained flesh and health.

"After I had taken the fifth box of pills I did not have any throbbing in my head and I was as strong as I had ever been.

"To-day I have a healthy color, a good appetite, and the nervousness has left me. In the last two months I have gained flesh rapidly and am in perfect health.

"This marvelous change in my condition is entirely due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I cannot say too much for them."

That there be no doubt regarding this story, Miss Shields made affidavit before Notary Public L. L. James.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are composed of vegetable remedies that exert a powerful influence in purifying and enriching the blood. Many diseases long supposed by the medical profession to be incurable have succumbed to the potent influence of these pills. This universal remedy is sold by all druggists.

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

—ARE THE—
FINEST EQUIPPED, MOST MODERN IN CONSTRUCTION AND
AFFORD THE BEST FACILITIES

For the handling of Live Stock of any in the World.

THE KANSAS CITY MARKET

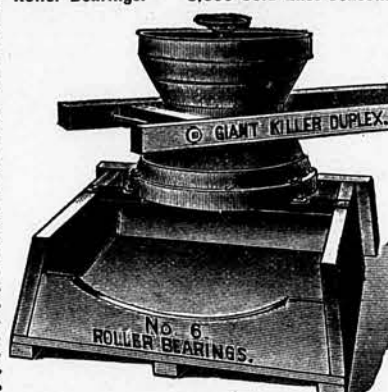
Owing to its Central Location, its Immense Railroad System and its Financial Resources, it offers greater advantages than any other in the Trans-Mississippi Territory. It is the Largest Stocker and Feeder Market in the World, while its great packing house and export trade make it a reliable cash market for the sale of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, where shippers are sure to receive the highest returns for their consignments.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Official Receipts for 1897	1,921,962	3,350,796	1,134,236
Sold in Kansas City 1897	1,847,673	3,348,556	1,048,233

C. F. MORSE, E. E. RICHARDSON, H. P. CHILD, EUGENE RUSI,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Secy. and Treas. Asst. Gen. Mgr. Traffic Manager.

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A BIG MILL ON A BIG BOX.
Roller Bearings. 3,000 Sold Last Season.



IMMENSE CAPACITY.

Equal to a 25-inch double-gear machine. No gearing to bind or break. All power applied direct to duplex burrs. Double auger force feed and steep cone. Corn and cob will not lodge or "hang up" in hopper. Warranted under like conditions to grind one-third more than an 18-inch double-gear mill, and furnished with a feed-box in proportion to capacity. Write

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to go on any farm wagon. Wholesale prices direct to the consumer. Also Harness, Buggies, Machinery and general farm supplies. We save you money. Handsome illustrated catalogue mailed free. Write us for it. Kansas City Machinery Co., 1400 West 11th St.

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with patent self feeder and automatic block placer. No more crushed arms, hands or feet. 53x30 in. feed opening. Automatic condensing feed hopper. Strong, fast, durable and long lived. Catalogue free. Write for what you want. COLLINS PLOW CO., 1120 Hampshire St., QUINCY, ILL.

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The easiest-working, closest-cutting, simplest, strongest and handiest deborner is the latest
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Never crushes the horn nor pulls it apart. Made on an entirely new principle. Catalogue free. WEBSTER & DICKINSON, Box 60 Christiansburg, Va. Western trade supplied from Chicago salesmen.

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3 Ton 35.
Sent on trial. Freight paid. Full descriptive catalogue FREE. OSGOOD SCALE CO., Birmingham, N.Y.
Good agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

WHEN WRITING ANY OF OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER.

Coming Poultry Shows.

Kansas State Poultry Association.—J. W. F. Hughes, Secretary. At Topeka, January 9 to 14, 1896. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Wichita, State Fair, Kansas.—H. O. Toler, Secretary. Wichita, Kas., September 19-24, 1896. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Garden City Poultry and Pet Stock Association.—A. S. Parson, Secretary. Garden City, Kas. Show September 13-16, 1896. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Abilene Poultry and Pet Stock Association.—Roy O. Shadinger, Secretary. Abilene, Kas. Second annual exhibit, at Abilene, January 25-28, 1896. Theo. Sternberg, judge.

Butler County Poultry and Pet Stock Association.—C. H. Pattison, Secretary and Treasurer. El Dorado, Kas. Second annual exhibit at El Dorado, Kas., December 20-23, 1896. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Topeka Fanciers' Association.—L. V. Marks, Secretary. Topeka. Exhibit January 9-14, 1896, in connection with State show.

Horton Poultry Show.—J. Chase, Willis, Kas., Secretary. November 21-24, 1896. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Northwest Missouri Poultry Association.—R. V. Glenn, Kingston, Mo., Secretary. Kingston, Mo., November 24-26, 1896. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Ottawa County Poultry Association.—Mrs. D. Collister, Bennington, Kas., Secretary. Bennington, Kas., November 28-30, 1896. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Manhattan Poultry Association.—S. J. Norton, Manhattan, Kas., Secretary. Manhattan, Kas., December 1-3, 1896. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Mitchell County Poultry Association.—A. Whitney, Beloit, Kas., Secretary. Beloit, Kas., December 6-10, 1896. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Smith County Poultry Association.—S. C. Stevens, Smith Center, Kas., Secretary. Smith Center, December 12-13, 1896. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Arkansas Valley Poultry Association.—Mrs. H. P. Swedfeger, Wichita, Kas., Secretary. Wichita, Kas., December 13-18, 1896. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Garfield County Poultry Association.—A. F. Rusmiser, Enid, Okla., Secretary. Enid, Okla., December 24-25, 1896. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Chase County Poultry Association.—C. M. Rose, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., Secretary. Cottonwood Falls, December 27, 1896, to January 1, 1897. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Rooks County Poultry Association.—N. N. Neher, Stockton, Kas., Secretary. Stockton, Kas., January 2-5, 1897. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Glascow Poultry Association.—M. E. Potts, Glasco, Kas., Secretary. Glasco, Kas., January 5-7, 1897. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

Central Oklahoma Poultry Association.—H. F. Stephenson, Kingfisher, Okla., Secretary. Kingfisher, Okla., January 16-21, 1897. C. H. Rhodes, judge.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

The Peerless brand of Crushed Oyster Shells Bone Mills, Tarred Roofing, poultry foods and remedies, Poultry Netting, etc., etc. Write for price list to T. Lee Adams, 417 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo.

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GRIND YOUR GRAIN and save the toll. You have the horses, we have the power and mill. Over **20,000 PEELESS** Mills are now in use. They work fast, fine, easy. Make family meal or feed. Prices \$15, \$18, & \$30. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Write for circulars and agency.

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THE WASTE of feeding your grain whole would more than pay your taxes. All ground grain is sure to be digested when eaten by animals.

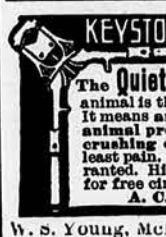
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We make Steel Windmills, Steel Towers and Feed Grinders and are selling them cheaper than the cheapest. Our productions are standard; are first-class in every respect and are sold on trial. Send us a postal and we will tell you all about them.

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W. S. Young, McPherson, Kas., Western Agent



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Self-acting, Best Governed, Acknowledged to be the most powerful and durable made. We have everything the farmer needs in this line.

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Catalogue, full of valuable points, free.

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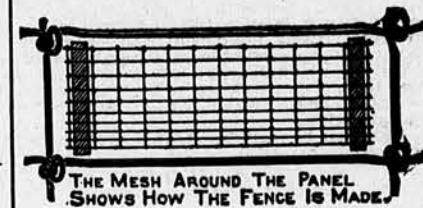
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THE "DEWEY" AUTOMATIC STOCK WATERER.

Every objection to hog waterers overcome. Valve eight inches in water; can not freeze; has a brass float which can not rust, water log, or allow mud to collect under it. Attachable to tank, barrel, box or pipe. Will water three hundred hogs a day, any number of sheep, calves, chickens, ducks, horses and cattle. Sent on trial, express prepaid, to be paid for if satisfactory. Costs nothing to try. Send for one. Our offer means something. Costs twice as much to manufacture as any other; retails the same, \$3.00. Address,

STOCK FOUNTAIN CO., LAKE CITY, IOWA.



THE MESH AROUND THE PANEL SHOWS HOW THE FENCE IS MADE.

distributed throughout each foot of fence is, in effect, the same as placing one coil of a spiral spring in every foot throughout the entire length of fence, BESIDES GREATLY STRENGTHENING IT. Our Loop Knots make the fence plainly visible and impossible for stay wire to slip or give. It is Hog tight and Bull strong. Will turn all kinds of stock without injuring them. Where we have no agents a liberal discount will be given on introductory order. Send for catalogue and prices.

PERFECT FARM FENCE Made of best doubly annealed galvanized steel wire. Top and bottom wires No. 9. All other wires No. 11. We use the strongest stay wire in any woven wire fence on the market—hence more strength and durability.

Our **LOOP KNOT** (entirely new feature, patented) provides perfect expansion and contraction and keeps it tight at all temperatures. Our Loop Knot being uniformly distributed throughout each foot of fence is, in effect, the same as placing one coil of a spiral spring in every foot throughout the entire length of fence, BESIDES GREATLY STRENGTHENING IT. Our Loop Knots make the fence plainly visible and impossible for stay wire to slip or give. It is Hog tight and Bull strong. Will turn all kinds of stock without injuring them. Where we have no agents a liberal discount will be given on introductory order. Send for catalogue and prices.

Pittsburg Woven Wire Fence Co., Pittsburg, Pa.



LIGHTNING HAY PRESS

STEEL

Special prices.

Kansas City Hay Press Co., 101 Mill St. Kansas City, Mo.

Administrators' Sale of Real Estate.

Pursuant to the will of the late David R. Youngs, I offer at private sale all the real estate belonging to his estate, as follows:

1. The "Home Place," w. hf. of nw. qr. sec. 26, and e. hf. of ne. qr. sec. 27, t. 12, r. 15, 160 acres. Contains good house, barn and sheds, outhouses, corrals, wells and cisterns, wagon scales, three orchards, and all appurtenances constituting a first-class farm. About 130 acres plow land, 12 acres clover, 5 acres alfalfa, remainder pasture land, timber land and creek, all well and conveniently fenced. Price, \$8,000. Terms, one-third cash, one-third in two years and balance on long time. Interest on deferred payments 7 per cent. per annum, secured by mortgage.

2. Also the e. hf. of nw. qr. of said sec. 24 80 acres. About 40 acres first-class plow land and about 40 acres hay land. Well and separately fenced. Price, \$3,200. Terms same as above.

3. Also about 101 acres of pasture land in one body, well fenced and well watered, being nw. qr. of ne. qr. f. l. and sw. qr. of ne. qr. f. l. of said sec. 27, and about 34 acres off the east side of the nw. qr. f. l. of said sec. 27. Price \$20 per acre. Terms same as above.

4. Also about 101 acres of good prairie hay land, being w. hf. of nw. qr. f. l. of said sec. 27, and about 34 acres off the west side of the e. hf. of nw. qr. f. l. of said sec. 27. Price \$25 per acre. Terms same as above.

5. All of the above described land lying contiguous and constituting one large and complete farm and situated about seven miles southwest of Topeka near the Burlingame road, will be sold together for \$15,000, on the same terms already stated.

6. Also 42 acres in se. qr. of sec. 9, t. 12, r. 15, near Six Mile creek. Mostly first-class plow land; well fenced. Small house and some other improvements. Price \$1,250. Terms same as above.

For further information write or call on the undersigned at his office, Bank of Topeka building, Topeka, Kas.

CHAS. F. SPENCER,
Administrator, with will annexed, of said estate.



PRESERVATIVE

SAVES THE MEAT.

NO SLIME—NO SKIPPERS.

NO SOUR MEAT. Box, enough for 500 lbs. post-paid, on receipt of 50c.

Preservative Co., 12 Cedar St., N. Y.

Publication Notice.

No. 19665.

In the District court of Shawnee county, State of Kansas.

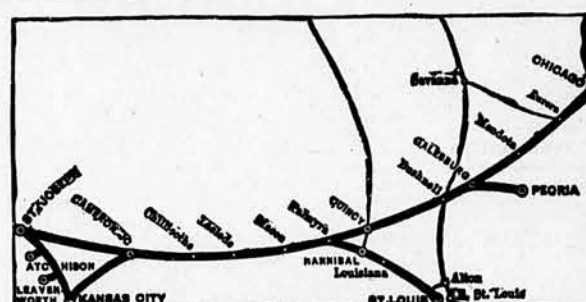
Keturah R. Bailey, plaintiff,

vs.

Samuel G. Bailey, Jr., defendant.

The defendant, Samuel G. Bailey, Jr., will take notice that he has been sued by the plaintiff herein, who filed her petition in the above entitled action, in said court, on the 17th day of September, 1896, and that he must answer said petition on or before the 11th day of November, 1896, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered in said action against him, the said Samuel G. Bailey, Jr., granting plaintiff a divorce from him and restoring to plaintiff, and adjudging plaintiff entitled to hold and enjoy, all of her personal property, and also all of her real estate, described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. one hundred and sixty-three (163) and the north half of lot one hundred and sixty-five (165) on Harrison street, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas; also the north half of the northeast quarter of section No. thirteen (13), in township No. twelve (12), south, of range No. twelve (12) east of the sixth principal meridian, in Wabaunsee county, Kansas, free from his control, and awarding to the plaintiff the care, custody and control of the two children, the issue of said marriage, and granting plaintiff all other equitable and proper relief.

KETURAH R. BAILEY.
Attest: E. M. Cockrell,
[Seal.] Clerk of District Court.



Burlington
Route

**BEST
TRAINS**

VESTIBULED "ELI" TO CHICAGO.
VESTIBULED LIMITED TO ST. LOUIS.

FREE CHAIR CARS, LATEST PATTERNS OF SLEEPERS.
W. WAKELEY, C. P. A., St. Louis, Mo. J. O. FRAMHALL, T. P. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

ALFALFA SEED FOR FALL SOWING

McBETH & KINNEBON, GARDEN CITY, KANSAS,
Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen.

Send for Our Free Manual on the King of Forage Plants.

THIRD ANNUAL SALE**60 Pedigreed Poland-Chinas**

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1898,

At my Farm in Jackson Co., Mo., 30 miles east of Kansas City, 4 miles north of Oak Grove, on C. & A. R. R., and 7 miles southwest of Napoleon, on Mo. P. R. R.

Where I will offer sixty head of pedigree Poland-Chinas, consisting of ten fall and winter boars and sows and fifty head of early spring pigs, about equally divided as to sex. They are the get of Model Boy 18545 S., Chief Tecumseh 2d 9115 S., Western Wilkes 12846 S., Chief I Know 11992 S., Chief I Am 14056 S., Black Chief's Rival 36271 A., Allerton's Tecumseh 37095 A., Model of 97 20158 S., Hands Off 37791 and Joe Dandy 20658 S. About one-third are by my \$1,000 boar, Model Boy. There are also two litters, 4 boars and 7 sows, by Chief Tecumseh 2d. My tried and very successful herd boar, Western Wilkes 12846 S. will be included with the offerings. Myself and others who have visited me consider this the best individual and most fashionably bred offering I have yet sold, this being my sixth public sale. Everything guaranteed as represented on sale day. Visitor will find free accommodations at either of the Oak Grove hotels, and free transportation from either Oak Grove or Napoleon to and from the sale. Usual sales day lunch at noon. Sale to begin promptly at 1 o'clock p. m. A copy of the illustrated sale catalogue sent free on application.

FOR TERMS OF SALE see catalogue. Bids can be sent to Colonel Sparks, the auctioneer, addressed in my care.

E. E. AXLINE,
Oak Grove, Mo.

COL. JAS. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer.

PONTING'S ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE

At Homestead Farm, Moweaqua, Ill., Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 19-20, 1898.

70--REGISTERED HEREFORDS--70

40 YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS--30 BULLS.

28 HACKNEYS AND 20 DRAFT HORSES.

We believe that none better will be offered in this country this year. Write for sale catalogue that gives full particulars.

COL. J. W. JUDY,
COL. J. W. SPARKS, } Auctioneers.
COL. T. W. WARD,

TOM C. PONTING & SONS,
MOWEAQUA, ILL.

GREAT BERKSHIRE SALE

At SEVEN OAKS STOCK FARM,

New Sharon, Iowa, Nov. 11, 1898, 1 P. M.

On above date we will offer at public sale about sixty head of large English Berkshire boars and sows, old and young. Our herd is founded on the best English and American blood, that of the English Windsors, Highcleres, Royal Hayters, and allied strains, mingled with the blood of America's greatest boar, Longfellow, through his most noted sons and daughters, such as King Longfellow, King Lee II, Baron Lee IV, Baron Duke VIII, etc. Our sale will include Baron Duke VIII 40890, one of the greatest living sons of Longfellow. He is 4 years old, a sure getter, is all right every way, and is offered without reserve. This is undoubtedly the best opportunity of the year to obtain one of the greatest herd headers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties buying females may leave them at the farm until bred free of charge.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of three, six or nine months will be given on approved notes bearing interest at the rate of 6, 7 or 8 per cent. per annum. A discount of 5 per cent. will be given for cash.

Write to the manager for catalogues. If you cannot attend the sale send mail bids to Col. Jas. H. Maxcy, Pasfield, Ill.

Remember the time and place—November 11, 1898, New Sharon, Iowa.

MRS. IDA H. HAWORTH, Prop.

SYLVANUS HAWORTH, Mgr.

COL. JAS. H. MAXCY, Auctioneer.

FIFTH PUBLIC SALE

At my farm, two and one-half miles south-east of Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas.,

FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1898.

One hundred head pedigree Poland-Chinas of Klever's Model and Chief Tecumseh and Moorish King 2d strains, consisting of tried sows, herd boar, fall yearling sows, fall yearling boars, spring boars and sows. Some sows with pigs by their side, some due to farrow in a few days. One-half of old sows open. The pigs were sired and sows bred by Combination Model, grandson of Klever's Model on sire's side, and of Chief Tecumseh 2d on dam's side, and One Price Chief, a son of Chief Tecumseh 2d, and dam by One Price.

This offering will be taken from the very best of my herd. I have been making such crosses as would tend to fine finish and large growth. The very best and most fashionable breeding and individuality will comprise this sale.

Sale 12 o'clock sharp. Lunch at 11:30 a. m. Catalogues furnished on application.

COL. J. N. HARSHBERGER, } Auctioneers.
ELI ZIMMERMAN,

Send bids to auctioneers in my care.

JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Kas.

ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE

OF

POLAND-CHINA SWINE

To be held at Olathe, Kas., on the first day of November, 1898. The produce of the best boars and sows. I have two thousand catalogues giving full information. Drop a card for one catalogue, quick. Give your address full and plain.

W. B. GOODE & SONS,
Lenexa, Kansas.

HARNESS Write for illustrated catalogue. Largest Harness and Carriage house in the Northwest. NORTHWESTERN HARNESS & CARRIAGE CO., 172 6th St., St. Paul, Minn.

J. G. Peppard

1400-2 Union Avenue,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

MILLET CANE CLOVERS TIMOTHY GRASS SEEDS.

SEEDS

AT PUBLIC OUTCRY**OHIO POLAND-CHINAS**

At Paola, Kas., Thursday, October 27, 1898.

FROM OHIO THEY COME.

Lordly Lads and Queenly Lasses, Worthy Representatives of the Great Families, the Bed-Rock, the Substratum of this Famous Breed.

Fifty head selected from the youth of three great herds. No old sows or haggard boars in this offering. To the highest bidder without reserve they go. No distinction between rich or poor, all can pay cash or all can get credit.

W. C. Welch, of Harveyburg, Ohio, consigns ten head selected from his own great herd and from the great herd of Hadley and Hendricks, Wilmington, Ohio. This unique consignment consists of three boars by Model Look 41129 O., he by Klever's Model, dam Queen Fashion 76334 O., and out of dams of Welch's Black U. S. blood, out of Goldie Wilkes 99422 O. Three by Lookout 32451 O., he by Look Me Over 25943, dam Queen Klever 2d 59408 O., and out of Belle of Gerlan. One out of Belle of '97, a line-bred Look Me Over. Three by I. X. L. Tecumseh, Starbuck's great boar, and of Welch's famous sow, Rie 2d 102532 O., and one by Chief Again 41215 O., Ed Klever's great boar, by Chief Tecumseh 2d, dam Sineby's Model and out of Welch's fine sow, Fortune by Simpson's Black T. S. 38857.

Twenty boars and gilts by prize winning 900 Fine 35563 O., (our own great sire of Wilkes, Osgood, Corwin blood), and out of dams by Welch's Black U. S. 33521 O., and One Price 18639 O., and four very fine boars by 900 Fine and out of a Victor C., dam consigned by S. D. Condon, of Paola, Kas. Mr. Dietrich, of Ottawa, Kas., says this Condon litter is the finest he ever saw. Three fine yearling gilts safe in pig to Priceless 30169 O. the great breeding son of old One Price 18639. Also the grand breeding boar, Sixteen to One 41627 O. by Welch's Black U. S. 33521 O., and out of Nina One Price 81852 O., a descendant of old Black U. S. 13471 by way of his two greatest sons.

TERMS.—All sums of \$25 or less, cash without discount. Over that amount nine months will be given, interest at 6 per cent. Six per cent off for cash. Free entertainment at Hotel Laclede. Sale under cover in town. No postponement on account of weather.

Bids by mail or wire will receive fair, honest treatment. Send for catalogue, you will need to know about these Lords and Queens. Sale promptly at 1 o'clock p. m., October 27, 1898.

C. P. SHELTON,

Auctioneers: Col. J. N. Harshberger, Lawrence, Kas.
Buckey Bill, Paola, Kas.

Paola, Kansas.

Armour Sale Hereford Cattle.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, October 25th and 26th, 1898, at Kansas City Stock Yards Sale Barn, I will make my first public sale of Herefords. The lot will consist of about thirty-five bulls and seventy-five cows and heifers, selections from my own herd and three importations made during the past year. Many cows will have calves at foot and all but a few will be bred. I have put into the sale as good as I have kept and have kept as good as I have put in.

Catalogues now ready.

K. B. ARMOUR, Kansas City, Mo.

The well-known auctioneers, Col. J. W. Judy, Col. F. M. Woods, Col. J. W. Sparks and Col. S. A. Sawyer, will be in charge.

4,500 ——— Registered and High-Grade ——— 4,500

HEREFORD CATTLE

Known as the Geo. H. Adams Herd, San Luis Valley, Colorado. The entire herd, including Registered, Pure-Bred and High-Grades, until further notice, will be offered at PRIVATE SALE,

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

The herd, now aggregating about 4,500 head, consists of 450 Registered and Pure-Breds of the best and most fashionable families, whose progenitors and present representatives were selected from the best herds in this country and England. In this division there are over 100 serviceable bulls. The High-Grade division is pronounced one of the best in this country and consists of 1,650 cows, 90 per cent of which are seven-eighths pure-blood or better; 220 two-year-old heifers, 200 yearling bulls, 430 yearling heifers, 600 bull calves, 600 heifer calves and 350 off-colored individuals. THIS OFFERING will afford the cattlemen of the country an opportunity for fitting up small herds and arranging to breed their own stock bulls.

REASONS FOR SELLING AT THIS TIME: Having been actively engaged in the live stock business for twenty-nine years and always looked personally after the welfare of my live stock interests, I have concluded that age and health calls for a retirement, hence for these reasons, and these only, do I make this announcement.

Cattle delivered free of expense on board cars at Moffat, Colo., on the D. & R. G. R. R. Farm connected by telephone at Moffat. Prospective buyers will find free hotel and livery accommodations at Moffat. Persons interested in Herefords or are desirous of becoming so will be welcome at our headquarters at Omaha, Neb., where our show herd will be on exhibition during the live stock exhibit, October 3 to 20, 1898, under the auspices of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition. TERMS: Cash or part cash, with time when satisfactory arrangements can be made. For further particulars address

GEO. H. ADAMS, Crestone, Saguache Co., Colo.

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION SEEING THEIR ADVERTISEMENT IN KANSAS FARMER